The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

Knowing from experience that proofs of successful treatment are the most desirable credentials to public confidence which a physician can produce, Dr. LIGHTHILL is pleased to present a few specimens of the many certificates of cures which he received in the course of his practice. Thousands of testimonials of a similar character, and emanating from the most reliable sources, will be cheerfully submitted on application.

FROM MR. MORRIS PHILLIPS,
Editor and Proprietor of the *Home Journal.*

OFFICE OF THE HOME JOURNAL,
No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

I testify with pleasure to the success which attended Dr. LIGHTHILL'S treatment in the case of my brother, who had been affected with deafness and noises in the head. The results of Dr. LIGHTHILL'S applications were as prompt as they were effective. The hearing was restored, the noises removed, and the cure was as radical as it has since proved permanent.
MORRIS PHILLIPS.

FROM REV. MR. S. J. CORNEILLE.
Rector of All Saints Church.

NO. 39 GOUVERNEUR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit I have derived from your treatment. I present it, that others who may be suffering from like causes as myself, may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties and perform them without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy, I am, dear Sir, yours very gratefully,
S. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector All Saints Church.

FROM J. N. PATTISON, ESQ.,
No. 50 East 23d-st., Christian Association Building.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: From personal experience, I can certify to the efficacy of your admirable method of treating diseases of the air-passages. A catarrhal affection of the head and bronchial tubes, under which I labored for many years, and which at times occasioned very serious distress, was entirely cured by your treatment, nor have any of the symptoms returned, though it is now more than three years since I have been under your professional care. You can refer to me whenever you have occasion to do so, and make whatever use you desire of this statement.

Very truly yours, J. N. PATTISON.

FROM MR. J. BERNHEIM,
No. 19 Brevoort-place, (East 10th-st.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

Dr. LIGHTHILL effected a complete and radical cure in my family in a case of discharge from the ears and partial deafness, in which the best European skill was employed without avail. The difficulty yielded readily to Dr. LIGATHILL'S skillful attendance, and time has proved the permanency of the cure.
J. BERNHEIM.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. LIGHTHILL. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well and my hearing is as good at present as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for many years.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. LIGHTHILL, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed.
JOHN NOTT.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily, at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Utter Defeat of all the Ring Combinations.

Proceedings of the Republican Caucus Yesterday.

Hon. Henry Smith, of Albany, Nominated for Speaker.

Jas. Terwilliger for Clerk of the Senate.

Both Tweed and Fields Conspicuously Absent.

Gen. Barlow Looking Sharp After the Corrupt Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Republican caucus this morning resulted, as indicated in last night's dispatch to the TIMES, in the nomination of HENRY SMITH, of Albany, for Speaker on the first ballot. If the friends of ALVORD felt half as confident of the success of their candidate as they have tried to make people believe during the last forty-eight hours, they must be terribly disappointed at the result. During Friday and Saturday, when only twenty-five or thirty members had arrived in town, the Alvord men had everything their own way, and succeeded in making credulous outsiders believe that he was to walk over the course; but the fact was the canvass did not really commence until last evening, and by noon today it was virtually decided. When the members from the more retired sections of the State outside of the immediate influence of the Central Railroad and Canal Rings began to come in, it was found that they were bent on the election of a Speaker whom they believed to be, first of all an honest man, and one entirely free from any connection with the corrupt influences that have controlled the last two Legislatures. Especially were they determined that he should be a man who had never even been suspected of affiliation with the Tammany Ring, and who would earnestly try to carry out the work of Reform, both the legislature and municipal, which the people so emphatically demanded at the November election. This feeling among members was so general and pronounced as to be beyond the reach of the moneyd combinations and lobby influence that were working for ALVORD, and it soon became evident to the knowing ones among his friends that his chances were hopeless; but they still tried to make up in brag and bluster what they lacked in votes, and even within an hour of the meeting of the caucus some of the deluded Fenton men and Tammany Republicans were foolishly offering to bet two to one on ALVORD'S nomination. To say that the result of the caucus is gratifying to the honest element of the Republican Party but feebly expresses the feeling here. It has produced the most intense rejoicing, both in and out of the Legislature, among those who had the cause of Reform and the future success of the Republican Party at heart. Of course the soreheaded corruptionists will try to explain it in their usual way, by prating about Custom-house influence, as they did when they got so signally defeated at the State Convention; but that has been reiterated so long that it has become stale, and only excites contempt for those who continue to repeat it. The truth is, all the corrupt influences that were brought to bear in the contest were against the winning candidate. The opponents of SMITH had not only all the moneyed combinations and rings working for their candidate, but the entire Democratic Party, with the exception of a few Reform members from New-York, sympathized with them in the struggle, and are lugubrious at their defeat. The honest people of both parties throughout the State cannot but rejoice, as they do here in Albany, that the Legislature which is to meet to-morrow will open with the jobbers defeated in a contest for the Speakership. It may be safely calculated that the fifty men who voted for HENRY SMITH having withstood the temptations held out to them, will be proof against corruption throughout the session. Another thing the people may be assured of, and that is that no single important committee will be so made up as to give the Anti-Reform element controlling power in it. As a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with long established custom, Mr. ALVORD, the defeated candidate for Speaker, will doubtless be given the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, but this, as well as all the other committees, will have reformers and anti-corruptionists for a majority of its members. No pledges or promises have been made to any one by Mr. SMITH, and, as he remarked this evening, he has not yet decided upon a single name for either one of the committees; but he is known to be thoroughly in sympathy with the incorruptible Republicans of the Legislature, and fully determined to do all he can to make the present Legislature fulfill the expectation of the people. He says he is bitterly opposed to the custom that has prevailed for several years past of adjourning the Assembly over from Friday to Monday night during the first two-thirds of the session, and then crowding the great bulk of legislation into the last three or four weeks. He even expresses himself in favor of proceeding to work immediately, before the committees are appointed, and sending bills directly to the Committee of the Whole for action. He thinks the New-York Charter might and ought to be immediately presented and discussed in Committee of the Whole, and if there is any complete draft of a charter ready, he will do all he can to have it taken up forthwith. The probability is however that a majority of members will favor an adjournment after to-morrow until the committees are formed, which will not be before the beginning of next week. Gen. BARLOW, the new Attorney-General, is here and will make such suggestions with regard to certain legislation affecting the New-York Ring and Ring Judges as he deems of importance. He favors a regular process of impeachment of the corrupt Judges rather than removal by resolution, because by impeachment the Judges are immediately suspended from office pending the result of the trial. His object is to deprive them of the exercise of judicial functions as soon as possible, having little doubt of his ability to fully sustain the articles of impeachment on the trial. Boss TWEED and TOM FIELDS have both failed to put in an appearance thus far, and no one appears to know whether they intend to favor the Legislature with their presence this Winter or not. TWEED has not engaged rooms at any of the hotels yet, and his old quarters at the Delavan House have been occupied since last night by HORACE GREELEY.

Midnight.—Mr. GREELEY has gone back to New-York on the night train, solitary and alone, bereft even of the companionship of MARK LANIGAN, his fellow-traveler from New-York hither on Sunday night. I have just learned the history of Mr. GREELEY'S mission to Albany. His appearance here late on Sunday night was a surprise to many, as he had stated positively to several of Mr. SMITH'S friends that he should not visit the capital pending the contest for the Speakership, and should take no personal part in it. The reason for his changing his mind was this: The dispatches from here on Saturday night which appeared in the New-York papers of Sunday morning, all represented ALVORD'S prospects to be bright, and some of them left no doubt whatsoever of his election. Private dispatches to sundry Tammany Republicans were in the same tenor. The hopes of the Greeley Committee were consequently raised to a high pitch, and WALDO HUTCHINGS, JOHN J. GRIDLEY and others immediately called on GREELEY and told him he must repair to Albany forthwith. The election of ALVORD, they said, could be and must be represented as a defeat of the Administration, and a blow to Gen. GRANT. GREELEY concurred fully in that view, and came on post-haste, Sunday, in company of, as previously reported, MARK LANIGAN. The first thing he did Monday morning, was to induce PRINCE, of Queens, to withdraw and turn what strength he had over to ALVORD. This he succeeded in accomplishing so far as PRINCE himself was concerned, but it was a more difficult task for PRINCE to carry his friends over to ALVORD than to go himself, and the result showed that but once Prince man, besides PRINCE himself, voted for ALVORD. That, however, was thought to be sufficient, and feeling sure, as they all did, that ALVORD would be elected, arrangements were made to serenade Mr. GREELEY at the Delavan House after the adjournment of the caucus. The band was engaged, and Mr. GREELEY'S speech was prepared, when the unexpected defeat of "Old Salt" spoiled the entire arrangement, and caused Mr. GREELEY'S hasty departure. Mr. GREELEY had prepared a speech, which, it is said, was to have treated the election of ALVORD as a signal defeat of the Administration, and taking the keynote from H. G., the sorehead Republican journals throughout the country were to trumpet it abroad as another evidence of the waning popularity of Gen. GRANT. It was a nicely-arranged programme, but like most of the programmes of the soreheads, it failed for lack of popular support. The Greeley Committee will have to try a new scheme.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Republican Senate caucus met in Senate Chamber, WOODIN in the Chair, and nominated the following Senate officers, to be voted for to-morrow: Clerk—James Terwilliger, Syracuse; Sergeant-at-Arms, after ten ballotings—Col. Loomis, Chenango; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster, Herman Aulisson, of Jefferson; Assistant Postmaster, Capt. John Laidlaw, Cattaraugus. Door-keepers—Mr. Schraw, of Oneida; Col. Younge, of Orange; R. Stout, of Oswego; Samuel Hurlburt, L L. Chaffee, Thos. J. Bridges and John D. Seunergan, Janitor of Capitol—Wm. H. Johnson, of Albany. Colored keeper of Senate Chamber—Jeremiah Pierce. Committee to call future caucuses—Messrs. Robertson, D. P. Wood and Lewis. On motion of D. P. WOOD, it was resolved that the Standing Committees of the Senate be appointed. Adjourned.

The Republican Assembly caucus met in the Assembly Chamber. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, of New-York, was called to the chair. The Chairman briefly thanked the caucus, and trusted the proceedings would be conducted for the best interests of the State and the Republican Party.

On motion of Mr. STRAHAN, CHARLES B. MORTON, of Kings, and IRA D. BROWN, of Cayuga, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. HART and HAWKINS tellers.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD the roll was called, and found only four members absent.

On motion an informal ballot for candidate for Speaker was ordered.

Mr. BURNES, of Onondaga, in a brief but eloquent speech, nominated Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, for Speaker. Mr. RUSH C. HAWKINS said:

So long as the political history of the State of New-York is remembered, so long will the 7th day of last November form one of the greatest epochs in our political history. It was nothing more nor less than another grand uprising of the people of this great State, who marched to the front when Fort Sumter was fired upon. That was simply a rebellion of arms, an exhibition of physical force. Not so in 1871. What foe had we in 1871 to meet? The corruptions of Tammany Hall, villainous, black and corrupt. That is the force we have got to meet now. It is the force we have got to meet during the whole session of this Legislature. While the head of the monster is bruised, he still lives and is powerful. If you doubt it you have only to look at the lobbies of the hotels of this city today. The most important step to take in the organization of this Legislature is to elect the right man for Speaker. In order to elect the right man we must nominate him here, to-night, in this caucus, because the Republican Party once more reigns supreme. [Applause.] If we make the fatal mistake of electing a man of easy political virtue, or a man whose political record does not stand above reproach, the fault is ours, and our constituents will hold us responsible. I come here as a representative of the honesty, intelligence and earnestness of the better class of the people of the City of New-York. That element has not been represented here before for a long time. I don't propose to vote for any man for Speaker, or for any officer or measure this Winter that is not above reproach in every particular. I go in for honest, capable men that cannot be corrupted; men that do not belong to any corrupt Ring, any Tammany Ring, any Central Park Ring, any Canal Ring, or any Ring known to the politics of the State. I do not care how long a man may have been in political harness, unless his record is clear; the man we nominate to-night should be like CÆSAR'S wife, above suspicion. Our acts to-night affect more than the State of New-York. The eyes of the whole country, I might say of the whole world, are upon us. We must not shrink from our duty. I have the honor to nominate Hon. HENRY SMITH for Speaker. [Applause.]

Mr. Niles, of Westchester, in a few remarks, named L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens, as candidate. Mr. PRINCE, after returning thanks, withdrew his name.

Mr. HUSTED said: Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention to say a word to-night in this caucus. All the members of this House who have met me within the past three days will certify that I have occupied an entirely independent position. I intended, Sir, to occupy that position to-night, until by implication, by insinuation, by innuendo, a gentleman rose upon this floor and sought to cast reflections upon the character of one of the ablest, one of the purest, and one of the best men of the State of New-York. [Applause.] The Republican Party honored itself when it honored T. G. ALVORD by making him Lieutenant Governor. The Republican Party in Onondaga honored itself by sending to this House its bravest and ablest chieftain, and any man who would rise on this floor and question his Republicanism or his integrity should forever after allow his tongue to be blistered in silence. [Applause.] I trust that THOMAS G. ALVORD will receive the cordial and enthusiastic support of this body.

Mr. SPRINGSTEAD, of Albany, advocated the nomination of HENRY SMITH. An informal ballot was then had, and it stood—For SMITH, 50; for ALVORD, 44; scattering, 2. The announcement of this result called forth prolonged cheers and applause. Mr. ALVORD said:

"While I regret the allusions made here to-night, I desire to say that it does not lower my respect or esteem for the honorable gentleman from Albany. For a long time we have been warm personal friends. I know of no man in the State whom I would desire more to honor. An expression has been made here upon an informal ballot. I trust, with the consent of those whose generous support I have received, I may be permitted to move that the nomination of Hon. HENRY SMITH be made unanimous. Great applause, which lasted some minutes, when SMITH crossed over to ALVORD and shook hands with him, on which the applause was renewed. The Chair put the motion and it was carried unanimously.

On motion, an informal ballot was had for Clerk, and it stood: C. S. UNDERWOOD, Cayuga, 39; E. JOHNSON, of Steuben, 25; E. F. UNDERHILL, of Chatauqua, 22; A. N. COLE, of Allegheny, 8. The name of COLE was withdrawn. Mr. NILES, of Westchester, read a note from UNDERHILL withdrawing in favor of JOHNSON. Another ballot was had, which stood: UNDERWOOD, 50; JOHNSON, 38; UNDERHILL, 6. The nomination of UNDERWOOD was made unanimous.

On motion, an informal ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms was moved, but ALBERGER'S nomination of PHILIP J. RHINEHART was found to be so popular that it was made by acclamation.

The following were then nominated: Door-keepers—EUGENE L. DEMERS, of Rensselear; JAMES H. LEE, of Cayuga, and JAMES HOGAN.

On motion of J. D. BROWN, HUDSON C. SAUNER, of Oswego, was nominated for stenographer.

On motion of Mr. BEMUS the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to call future caucuses. The Chair appointed Messrs. Bemus, Hawkins, Hueston, Hart and Lobeg. Caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic Assembly caucus met in the chamber of the Court of Appeals; D. B. HILL in the chair. Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, was nominated for Speaker, and all the officers of the last House were renominated. The Democrats of the Senate held no caucus.

The State Government for 1872.

Governor—JOHN T. HOFFMAN, D.
Lieutenant-Governor—ALLEN C. BEACH, D.
Secretary of State—G. HILTON SCRIBNER, R.
Controller—NELSON K. HOPKINS, R.
Treasurer—THOMAS RAINES, R.
Attorney-General—FRANCIS C. BARLOW, R.
State Engineer—WM. B. TAYLOR, R.
Canal Commissioners—Alexander Barkley, R., of Argyle, Washington County; William W. Wright, D., of Geneva, Ontario County; John D. Fay, D., of Rochester, Monroe County.
Inspectors of State Prisons—Thos. Kirkpatrick, R., of Auburn, Cayuga County; Fordyce L. Laflin, D., of Saugerties, Ulster County; Solomon Scheu, D., of Buffalo, Erie County.
The Canal Board consists of Lieut.-Gov. Beach, Secretary Scribner, Controller Hopkins, Treasurer Raines, Attorney-General Barlow, Engineer Taylor, Commissioners Barkley, Wright and Fay—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 3.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief-Justice—Sanford E. Church.
Associate Justices—William F. Allen, Rufus W. Peckham, Martin Grover, Chas. A. Rapallo, Charles J. Folger, Charles Andrews.
Clerk of the Court—E. O. Perrin.
Court Reporter—Samuel Hand.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

John A. Lott, Robert Earl, Ward Hunt, William H. Leonard, Hiram Gray.
Clerk—William H. Benjamin.
Reporter—Samuel Hand.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Abner B. Weaver.
Superintendent of Banking Department—Daniel C. Howell.
Superintendent of Insurance Department—George W. Miller.
Canal Appraisers—Samuel North, George C. Greene, Jesse Gay.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General.
James McQuade, Inspector-General.
S. W. Johnson, Commissary-General Ordnance.
W. M. Tweed, Jr., Engineer-in-Chief.
James B. Craig, Judge Advocate-General.
J. S. Mosher, Surgeon-General.
R. Lenox Banks, Quartermaster-General.
Geo. J. Magee, Pay-master-General.
Albert Steinway, Commissary General Subsistence.
Walter P. Warren, Aide-de-Camp.
J. Townsend Connolly, Aide-de-Camp.
Wm. T. Muller, Aide-de-Camp.
Lester B. Faulkner, Aide-de-Camp.
Herman Uhl, Aide-de-Camp.
Frank N. Lord, Aide-de-Camp.
F. W. Hadfield, Military Secretary.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

1. Town. D. Cock, D.	17. W. S. Dickinson, R.
2. J. C. Perry, R.	18. N. Winslow,* R.
3. H. C. Murphy,* D	19. S. S. Lowery, R.
4. Wm. M. Tweed,* D.	20. A. C. McGowan, R.
5. E. C. Benedict, R.	21. Wm. Foster, R.
6. A. Weismann, R.	22. Dan. P. Wood, R.
7. Jas. O'Brien, R. D.	23 J. H. Graham, R.
8. D. F. Tiemann, R. D.	24. T. I. Chatfield, R.
9. W. H. Robertson, R.	25. W. B. Woodin,* R.
10. E. M. Madden, R.	26. Wm. Johnson, D.
11. A. W. Palmer, R.	27. G. T. Harrower, R.
12. I. V. Baker, Jr., R.	28. Jarvis Lord,* D.
13. C. H. Adams, R.	29. Geo. Bowen,* R.
14. J. Hardenberg,* D.	30. Jas. Wood,* R.
15. W. Wagner, R.	31. Loren L. Lewis,* R.
16. Samuel Ames, R.	32. N. M. Allen, R.

*Members of last Senate.

Republicans, 24; Reform Democrats, 2; Democrats, 6.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.
Dist.
1. S. Springsted, R.
2. Henry Smith, R.
3. D. L. Babcock, R.
4. G. B. Moscher, D.

ALLEGHANY.
W. W. Crandall, R.

BROOME.
W. M. Ely,* R.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. C. P. Vedder, R.
2. E. Holdridge, R.

CAYUGA.
1. I. D. Brown, R.
2. E. E. Brown, R.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. M. B. Bemus,* R.
2. Jerome Preston, R.

CHEMUNG.
D. B. Hill,* D.

CHENANGO.
A. Shepardson,* R.

CLINTON.
E. Kingsland, R.

COLUMBIA.
1. Benj. Ray,* D.
2. M. M. Tompkins, D.

CORTLAND.
D. C. Squires, D.

DELAWARE.
1. W. Lewis, Jr., R.
2. Mathew Griffin,* R.

DUTCHESS.
1. E. M. Goring, R.
2. H. G. Eastman, R.

ERIE.
1. G. Chambers,* D.
2. Geo. Baltz, R.
3. F. A. Alberger,* R.
4. J. Simson, R.
5. J. M. Wiley,* D.

ESSEX.
F. W. Tobey, R.

FRANKLIN.
J. H. Pierce,* R.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
S. W. Buel, D.

GENESSEE.
V. G. Knapp,* R.

GREENE.
Augustus Hill, D.

HERKIMER.
E. C. Rice, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. O. C. Wyman, R.
2. W. W. Enos, R.

KINGS.
1. D. C. Aitken,* D.
2. E. D. White, R.
3. D. H. Roche,* D.
4. W. W. Moseley,* D.
5. Eu. D. Berri, R.
6. P. G. Peck, R.
7. C. B. Morton, R.
8. G. C. Bennett, R.
9. John C. Jacobs,* D.

LEWIS.
A. V. Smiley, R.

LIVINGSTON.
Arch. Kennedy, R.

MADISON.
1. J. W. Lippitt, R.
2. F. A. Hyatt, R.

MONROE.
1. Geo. A. Goss, R.
2. Geo. D. Lord,* D.
2. L. Barrett, R.

MONTGOMERY.
W. J. Van Dusen, R.

NEW-YORK.
1. James Healy, D.
2. Jas. Dunphy, D.
3. James Hayes, D.
4. John J. Blair,* D.
5. David S. Paige, D.
6. T. J. Campbell,* D.
7. H. N. Twombly, R.
8. Conrad Geib, R.
9. Stephen Pell, R.
10. H. H. Haight, R.
11. R. C. Hawkins, R.
12. W. W. Cook,* D.
13. G. H. Mackay, R.
14. John A Foley, D.

NEW-YORK.
Dist.
15. Alex. Frear,* D.
16. N. Houghton, D.
17. C. A. Flammer, R.
18. S. J. Tilden, D.
19. T. C. Fields,* D.
20. S. D. Moulton, R.
21. Wm. Whitbeck, R.

NIAGARA.
1. I. H. Babcock, R.
2. G. M. Swain, R.

ONEIDA.
1. M. I. Hungerford, R.
2. Ed. Beckwith, R.
3. G. K. Carroll, D.
4. A. L. Hayes, R.

ONONDAGA.
1. T. G. Alvord,* R.
2. Peter Burns,* R.
3. Gus. Sniper,* R.

ONTARIO.
1. A. L. Van Dusen, R.
2. C. S. Lincoln, R.

ORANGE.
1. R. H. Strahan,* R.
2. F. Abbott, R.

ORLEANS.
E. K. Hart, R.

OSWEGO.
1. D. G. Fort, R.
2. T. W. Green, R.
3. C. S. Sage,* R.

OTSEGO.
1. A. Chamberlain,* D.
2. J. L. Tucker,* R.

PUTNAM.
J. B. Dykeman, R.

QUEENS.
1. L. B. Prince,* R.
2. Jas. M. Oakley,* D.

RENSSELAER.
1. J. C. Osgood, D.
2. John L. Snyder, R.
3. C. W. Herrick, R.

RICHMOND.
D. W. Judd, R.

ROCKLAND.
D. Tompkins, R.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. D. A. Moore, R.
2. D. S. Lynde,* R.
3. Parker W. Rose, R.

SARATOGA.
1. Geo. West, R.
2. N. M. Houghton, R.

SCHENECTADY.
W. Greenhalgh, R.

SCHOHARIE.
P. Couchman, D.

SCHUYLER.
H. I. Gregory, R.

SENECA.
Peter Lott, R.

STEUBEN.
1. T. M. Fowler, R.
2. J. B. Murdock, R.

SUFFOLK.
John S. Marcy, R.

SULLIVAN.
F. Buckley,* D.

TIOGA.
Wm. Smith, R.

TOMPKINS.
A. W. Knettles, R.

ULSTER.
1. Rob't Loughran, R.
2. C. M. Woolsey,* R.
3. A. A. Whittaker, R.

WARREN.
Jos. Woodward, R.

WASHINGTON.
1. E. W. Hollister, R.
2. G. W. L. Smith, R.

WAYNE.
1. E. B. Wells, R.
2. L. T. Yeomans, R.

WESTCHESTER.
1. W. W. Niles, R.
2. A. Badea, R.
3. J. W. Husted,* R.

WYOMING.
J. N. Davidson, R.

YATES.
Geo. P. Lord,* R.

Republicans, 97; Democrats, 31.
*Re-elected.

Burning of One of the Grinnell College Buildings.

A private letter gives information that one of the buildings connected with Grinnell (Iowa) College, known as East College, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Dec. 24. It was one of the oldest buildings on the grounds. Fortunately, the museum, which is considered the best west of Ann Arbor, Mich., and was collected by Prof. H. W. PARKER, now of Amherst College, was saved, though some of the articles got rough usage. A new and valuable chemical apparatus, recently brought over from Germany, was also saved. The contents of the armory were destroyed. The fire was caused by a pine wash-stand taking fire on account of being too near a stove. The flames were extinguished by the students, who went to bed afterward, but the fire again broke out, and then the destruction of the building was complete. The building was insured for $10,000, and the cabinet for $1,500.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Reception by President Thiers—Creation of a New Bank.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President THIERS gave the usual reception to the Diplomatic body today. Count VON ARNIM, the German representative, was absent for the reason that he had not yet presented his credentials as Ambassador of Germany to the President. No speeches were made; President THIERS simply exchanged the customary congratulations with the Ministers. Negotiations are on foot for the creation of a *Banque des Communes,* with a colossal capital. One firm has already subscribed 40,000,000 of francs. The object of the institution is to utilize the credit of the Communes for municipal purposes. The Minister of the Interior has forbidden the sale of political caricatures.

Gen. SHERMAN and Lieut. GRANT arrived at Marseilles yesterday, from Gibraltar.

ITALY.

Congratulation to the Chief Officials of Italy by Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, Jan. 1.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL received the Ministers, members of Parliament and chief officials of the Government today at the Quirinal. He thanked them heartily for their patriotic labors, and expressed hope for the continuance of that spirit of concord which had contributed so much to the accomplishment of unity for Italy. JOSEPH MAZZINI is seriously ill.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Erection of a Monument in Honor of Von Moltke—Crisis in Spain Contradicted—Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—A subscription has commenced for the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. VON MOLTKE in his birthplace.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The rumors of a fresh ministerial crisis are contradicted; neither is there any official confirmation of the reported recall of Minister ROBERTS from Washington; but it is intimated that should the latter report prove true Admiral POLO will be Señor ROBERTS' successor.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5 P. M.—The condition of the Prince of WALES is reported in the noon bulletin today to be much improved. Her Majesty the Queen will probably reopen the session of Parliament in person.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Conflicting Medical Testimony—The Tests to Which the Supposed Poison was Subjected Considered Insufficient.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—The Court met at the regular time today, and although the technical nature of the evidence prevented the open display of intense interest on the part of the spectators, still the room was well filled, and even when the testimony included dry scientific formulæ, it was listened to with marked attention. The examination of Dr. GENTH was resumed. He agreed substantially with Prof. MCCULLOCK, that the inability of Prof. AIKEN to obtain metal antimony showed that his test was insufficient to prove what he had attempted to. He was followed by Dr. JOHN REESE, of Philadelphia, whose testimony greatly resembled that of the preceding two. Before the examination of the last gentleman was concluded the hour for closing arrived, and the Court was adjourned over until to-morrow.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Communication With the Town Blockaded by Snow—Brigham Young to Surrender Himself.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 31.—The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad and the temporary refusal of the Central Pacific Railroad to receive freight is very embarrassing to the mercantile interests here. Trade is almost suspended, and the supply of some of the necessaries are about exhausted. The newspapers are in want of paper. Yesterday's edition of the *Herald* was printed on paper smaller than has been used. United States Senator COLE, of California, is here, awaiting the opening of the road east. BRIGHAM YOUNG was at Provo today. A private dispatch says he will be in Salt Lake City to-morrow night or the next morning, and surrender himself to the United States Marshal at once to answer to the charge of murder. A new national bank will be opened here during the coming week.

BOSTON.

Inauguration of the Mayor—Municipal Debt of the Cities of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The new City Government of Boston was inaugurated today, the oath of office being administered to Mayor GASTON by Judge GRAY, of the Supreme Judicial Court. M. T. DICKINSON was chosen Chairman of the Common Council. The total debt of Boston, as stated in the Mayor's inaugural address, is $29,383,390 52, with means on hand for payment amounting to $11,770,162 35. The address gives an encouraging view of the rapid growth of the city in wealth and population. Several other cities of the Commonwealth were inaugurated with new city Governments today, which show indebtedness as follows: Charleston owes $96,287; Cambridge owes $1,881,400; Chelsea owes $947,380; Somerville owes $593,349; Lowell owes $999,216; Lawrence owes $413,850; Haverhill owes $170,750; Taunton owes $272,272; Worcester owes $2,469,000; Lynn owes $2,000,000; New-Bedford owes $842,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

Changes in the Municipal Government—Narrow Escape of a Family from Death by Suffocation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The Mayor elect, STACKLEY, was sworn into office at noon today. After the usual inaugural ceremonies, the Chief of Police and Lieutenants of the various districts were sworn in by the Mayor, and at 5 o'clock the old force were relieved by the new, the whole number having been previously selected. The City Treasurer, Controller, Commissioners and Solicitor elect also assumed the duties of their respective offices today. The day has been partly observed as a holiday in this city. No less than thirteen robberies were perpetrated here last night and today. Early this morning the Substation-house, known as the Farm, corner of Eighth and South streets, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was partially burned about a week ago. A Harrisburg dispatch says that on Saturday night a family of five persons had a narrow escape from suffocation by coal-gas. They had retired without properly arranging the stove-pipe, which ran through the upper rooms. The master of the house managed to crawl down-stairs, and, calling the neighbors, the rest of the family were immediately relieved. The Harrisburg dispatch also states that it is expected there will be a full attendance of both Houses of the Legislature at the time of meeting to-morrow.

OHIO.

Opening of the Legislature—Entire Success of the Republican Party in the Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1.—There was a large number present in the Senate this morning to witness the organization. Lieut.-Gov. LEE called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock. All the Senators were present. E. T. HALL (Republican) was elected Chief Clerk. The vote stood 18 to 18 for his opponent, C. B. FLOOD, (Dem.) The Lieutenant-Governor gave his casting vote, and at once decided Mr. HALL duly elected. Mr. PUTNAM, of Ross, (Dem.) rose to a point of order, but the Lieutenant-Governor said no business was in order except nomination of Assistant Clerk. Mr. PUTNAM asked if an appeal from the decision of the Chair was in order? The Chair said nothing was in order but the nomination of Assistant-Clerk, and at once swore Mr. Hall in as Chief Clerk. Nominations were then made for Assistant Clerk, and all the Republicans voted for their caucus nominees. The Democrats lost seventeen votes for one of their nominees, and one for another, thus preventing a tie. Nine ballots were had without election, and on the tenth a Republican was elected by the Lieutenant-Governor's casting vote. All the other Republican nominees were elected by the Lieutenant-Governor's casting vote, except for unimportant offices. The House organized by electing N. H. VAN VORHEES, of Athens, Speaker, and B. J. LOOMIS, of Franklin, as Chief Clerk, both Republicans. All other Republican caucus nominees were elected. The Senate adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. BEESIL, Democrat, asking Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for SUMNER'S proposed amendment to the Constitution, making any person ineligible to the office of United States President for more than one term, the vote standing sixteen to fifteen,—all Democrats and two Republicans, GAGE and CASEMENT voting for it. The annual message of Gov. HAYES was read in the Senate during the afternoon session. It is a brief document, confined entirely to affairs of Ohio. The finances of the State are represented as being in good condition. The interest-bearing debt is $8,956,211 05 cents; the non-interest-bearing, $44,518 31.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Sunday afternoon in the Middle and Eastern States. It has fallen from Illinois westward, with south-easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. Clear weather prevails from Michigan to Georgia and eastward, with light northerly winds and falling temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue steady on the Atlantic coast, with partially cloudy and clear weather on Tuesday, followed by falling barometer and easterly winds on Tuesday night; an area of low barometer develop in the Missouri Valley, and threatening weather, with south-easterly winds extend slowly eastward over the lakes.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Terrible Murder in Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 1.—The steamer *City of Halifax,* from St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived today. She reports having encountered very heavy weather. In the double murder case at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, the girl HAMILTON confesses that GEEHAN murdered his wife by knocking her down and then smothering her with a feather bed. He then shot her brother, SAYERS HAMILTON. She says she helped to dispose of the bodies.

Meeting of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Legislature assembled at noon today, and both Houses adjourned until noon to-morrow out of respect to the memory of O. J. DUNN, late Lieutenant-Governor. The annual message of Gov. WARMOTH will be delivered to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A dinner was given at Baltimore yesterday to 320 newsboys.

Emancipation Day was generally observed by the colored population of Charleston.

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

New-Year's was celebrated at Mobile in a brilliant manner by the "T. D.'s" and "Cowbellians" with fantastic parades and banquet.

The Church of the Messiah, at Louisville, Ky., was almost destroyed by fire yesterday. It was one of the handsomest churches in that city.

The Mississipi Legislature meets today. The contest for the Speakership of the House will be very warm between HOWE, white, and LYNCH, colored, both Republicans.

THOMAS P. HUGHES, of Pawtucket, fell through the ice, on Saturday last, while trying to leave a vessel lying at Apponaug, and was chilled to death before assistance arrived.

Last evening the boiler of locomotive No. 225, of the New-York Central Railroad, exploded at Rochester, N. Y. The engineer, firemen and two boys who were on the engine, were slightly injured.

Serious Disaster by Fire.

An extensive fire, so far as the number of houses involved is concerned, occurred last night in the group of frame houses at Thirty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. It began in the paint-shop of JACOB HARTMAN, No. 358 West Thirty-eighth-street, and extended to two contiguous buildings, causing considerable loss to the occupants of each. HARTMAN'S loss was $500; that in No. 500 Ninth-avenue, $500; that in No. 498 Ninth-avenue, $1,100, and the damage to buildings was estimated at $2,000. The losses are covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be due to incendiarism.

Ruffians Rampant.

At a late hour last night, several half-drunken ruffians, among whom was WM. CLARK, of No. 6 Rose-street, entered the saloon of JOHN HOCTER, No. 219 East Thirty-eighth street, and demanded drinks. Being refused, they went outside and began throwing stones through the windows, when HOCTER and his brother rushed out upon them, and when they fled pursued CLARK to an adjoining house, where they beat him with loaded clubs to such an extent that his life is in great danger. He was rescued by the Police and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailants were locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

Found Drowned.

The body of the unknown man who was seen to fall into the river Sunday night, was found yesterday morning at Pier No. 46 East River, and sent to the Morgue. It was that of a man about thirty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, light hair, mustache and goatee, and had on black clothes, an old silver watch and a steel chain.

Another Accident on the New-London Northern Railroad.

The regular freight-train from Grout's Corners, on the New-London Northern Railroad, which usually arrives at Norwich, Conn., at 5½ P. M., under charge of Conductor DOTY, met with quite a serious accident, Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, between Tolland and Stafford. While running at the usual rate of speed, one of the axles to the third car from the engine suddenly snapped, and fourteen of the twenty cars composing the train immediately left the track. Part of them started for the woods, and the remainder performed a remarkable series of gymnastics on the road-bed, which resulted in a large amount of demoralized freight and a good supply of ready-prepared kindling-wood. The wreck completely blocked the road, but the passengers by the afternoon up train and Conductor WILLIAMS' boat-train were transferred, and each train returned—passengers by the latter arriving at Norwich about 10 o'clock Saturday evening. Immediately upon the arrival of the boat-train at New-London, a wrecking train was sent up, returning to Norwich about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, after clearing the wreck.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A Lively Time at the City Hall Yesterday.

The Old Common Council Attempt a Coup d'Etat.

Impeachment of Mayor Hall in the House of His Friends.

The Effort to Hold on to Power Unsuccessful.

Organization of the New Boards of the City Government.

Their Predecessors Prohibited from Holding Their Offices Longer.

It was known through the announcements in the TIMES and other papers that both the old and new Boards of the Common Council would meet yesterday morning, but it was not anticipated that more would be done than a mere formal organization of the Boards, and, indeed, up to 11 o'clock very little excitement was manifested. It then became known that resolutions directing impeachment of the Mayor had been passed by the two Boards of the old Common Council, and that, in consequence Mr. THOMAS COMAN had become acting Mayor. Hundreds of persons now poured into the Hall and attempted to enter the two chambers in which the Boards were sitting, but they were already filled, almost to suffocation. A large Police force was also on hand and filled the corridors and stairways. About 11½ Mayor HALL arrived, and was evidently astonished at the action taken by the Board. He at once sent a telegram for reserves to the Police Head-quarters, and dispatched the following communication to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas:

To the Court of Common Pleas:

Please to take notice that I object, as Mayor, to the Court of Common Pleas receiving or entertaining any articles of impeachment against me passed by the late Common Council in their own selfish behalf, and upon the ground that at the time they were voted upon the Court of Common Pleas had not prescribed any mode of impeachment.

(Signed,) A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Shortly afterward the Mayor drew up the following document:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872,
At 12½ o'clock, M.

There being a doubt whether or no at the last general election it was legally proper to vote for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, as well as whether or no the late Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were in office in the City of New-York during the years 1870 and 1871, can legally be continued in office after noon of this day, I do hereby, for the sake of what legal effect it may be entitled to, (and for the further reason that I consider myself, by the intended action of the late Common Council, at liberty to act according to my own judgment,) declare as Mayor that vacancies do now exist in the offices of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, and therefore I do, by virtue of law, appoint (as being a local authority of the City) to the offices of Aldermen Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel H. B. Vance, John Cochrane, Solomon Merhbach, Laurence R. Jerome and Emanuel B. Hart; and to the offices of Assistant-Aldermen: 1st Assembly District, Thos. Foley; 2d Assembly District, John Stacom; 3d Assembly District, Hugh O'Brien; 4th Assembly District, John Galvin; 5th Assembly District, Isaac Robinson; 6th Assembly District, Michael Healy; 7th Assembly District, Charles P. Hurtt; 8th Assembly District, George J. Kraus; 9th Assembly District, George F. Coddington; 10th Assembly District, Joseph P. Stack; 11th Assembly District, Charles C. Pinckney; 12th Assembly District, Edward Costello; 13th Assembly District, Wm. Wade; 14th Assembly District, Nicholas R. Connor; 15th Assembly District, Erastus Littlefield; 16th Assembly District, Francis J. Geiss; 17th Assembly District, Stephen N. Simonson; 18th Assembly District, Philip Annuskey; 19th Assembly District, Bartholomew McDonald; 20th Assembly District, Christian Schwartz; 21st Assembly District, Otis D. Hall.

(Signed,) A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Filed in the Mayor's Office, after 12 meridian of Jan. 1, 1872. Signed, CHARLES O. JOLINE, Chief Clerk.

In conversation the Mayor stated that he was more surprised than he had ever been in his life before by the action of the old Boards. "What they did it for I can't imagine," he said. "I had intended to disregard the writ of prohibition, as I don't consider it has any legal value, and had even given the following document to my Secretary, Col. JOLINE, to copy, when he informed me of the action of the Common Council:"

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

Whereas, I am legally advised that the so-called writ of prohibition, served upon me on Saturday, Dec. 30, last, is void upon its face, inasmuch as a writ of prohibition cannot issue save to a Court or a litigant, and whereas,—(here the appointments were to follow.)

"Of course, now," he said, "as they have turned on me, my sympathies are with the new Boards. I consider we have the best of them in every way, and they have not a leg to stand upon. The documents you have explain my ultimate action in the matter."

The general opinion appears to be that the old Boards have killed themselves by their precipitate action, to which they were advised, as is said, by their Clerk, Mr. JOHN HARDY, he having no confidence in the Mayor's verbal promise that he would recognize the old Boards and disregard the writ of prohibition.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings of the Old Board of Aldermen—The Impeachment of the Mayor.

The old Board of Aldermen, presided over by THOMAS COMAN, met yesterday at 9½ A. M. Present—Aldermen Irving, Cuddy, Mitchell Bangs, McKeever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Walsh, Woltman.

Mr. MCMULLIN resigned his position as reporter of the Board. The resignation was accepted.

On the motion of Mr. WOLTMAN it was resolved that the resolution in regard to the Fourth-avenue Railroad be adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. WOLTMAN proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That FRANK MCMULLEN & Co. are hereby appointed and designated printers to the Corporation in lieu and instead of the New-York Printing Company; and that the resolution approved by the Mayor made 22d May, 1870, Joint Proceedings, volume 38, page 133, and all other resolutions or ordinances heretofore passed inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this resolution, are hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed, and that the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills incurred in accordance with the terms of this resolution, upon being certified by the clerks of the respective Boards of the Common Council; and the Controller is hereby directed to pay no bills for indexing, printing, or binding hereafter except to the printers hereby designated, and in future that no more than 500 copies of minutes or other ordinances or resolutions be printed except by order of the Board directing the publication of the same.

The following report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of fraud against City officials was read and adopted:

The Special Committee appointed by this Board to examine the financial condition and accounts of the City and County, in conjunction with a like Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, respectfully report, that your Committee, desiring to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the City and County accounts, selected the following gentlemen, all of whom were citizens of well-known character and irreproachable integrity, to act with them in conducting their examination and investigation, viz: Wm. A. Booth, Royal Phelps, Paul N. Spofford, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Jeremiah, B. L. Solomon, Robert L. Cutting, Robert Lenox Kennedy, H. B. Claflin, James A. Roosevelt, William H. Osborne, Samuel Willetts, John J. Donaldson, John E. Parsons, John K. Porter and James Brown.

That the said Committee of citizens appointed, after having carefully and industriously prosecuted their

investigations during a period of nearly two months, submitted the result of their investigations with this Committee in the report hereto annexed.

That the said Committee report that gross frauds have been practiced in the management of our City and County affairs, but do not implicate any particular public officials, or recommend that any specific action be taken by the City and County authorities, other than that a copy of the report and documents therein referred to be transmitted to his Honor the Mayor.

Your Committee having carefully examined the report of the Committee of Citizens and the various reports of their subcommittees upon which the said report is based, having come to the conclusion that the report was fully justified and called for by the facts developed upon the investigation of the City and County affairs, did not deem it advisable to make their report to this Board until they had carefully considered what action it would be proper for your Committee to recommend to this Board and the Common Council under the startling revelations of fraud developed by the investigation instituted by this Board. Your Committee had hoped that the various organizations ostensibly formed for the purpose of exposing corruption and bringing those officials guilty of fraud to punishment, would have consulted and advised with your Committee as to what course ought to be pursued by the City and County authorities in order to punish those who have been guilty of fraud, and if possible to recover back the money fraudulently obtained from the City and County Treasury, but although your Committee were ready, willing and anxious at all times to recommend such action as should best subserve the interests of the City, your Committee has never received from any quarter any intimation that the co-operation or assistance of the Common Council was desirable or requisite, or could be made beneficial to the interests of the City or the cause of justice or reform.

Although your Committee have shown their earnestness and sincerity in having called to their assistance a number of the ablest and best citizens in our City, and have thereby caused the whole machinery of fraud in the City and County Government to be thoroughly exposed, in a manner that left no doubt whatever in the minds of the citizens of this City that the investigation had been thoroughly and impartially conducted, your Committee are, however, of the opinion that the Common Council should not be entirely silent or inactive under the circumstances, but that they should recommend that such action be taken as the law permits, and the circumstances of the case require.

And in this connection it is proper to state that the Common Council were in no manner responsible, either directly or indirectly, for any of the frauds shown by the Committee of Citizens to have been practiced, nor were they invested by law with any means of knowing of their existence, much less of preventing their being consummated.

The present charter gives the Common Council no control whatever over the Departments of the City Government, and does not even require any reports to be made by them to the Common Council, nor does it authorize the Common Council to call for any reports or information from the different Departments. This power of controlling and supervising the various Departments of the City Government, formerly possessed by the Common Council, was by the present charter vested in the Mayor, who alone has the power to appoint the heads of and control and supervise the various Departments. The quarterly reports of the warrants from the City Treasury, which were formerly transmitted to the Common Council, are now furnished to the Mayor, and thus the Common Council has no means of knowing in what manner the public money was expended. The evident intention of the present charter was to concentrate power in the hands of the Mayor, and to make him specially, if not almost alone, responsible for the good order and efficient government of the City. Section 27 of the Charter of 1870, provides it shall be the duty of the Mayor to communicate with the Common Council at least once a year; to recommend measures connected with the security of the City, (protection and improvement of its government and finances) to be vigilant in causing the laws to be executed, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the laws and ordinances. Section 31 provides that the Departments shall, when called upon by the Mayor, report to him their operations and action. Section 35 provides that the Controller shall report to the Mayor once in ninety days the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited, &c., &c. It thus will be seen that the Mayor is vested with full power and entire responsibility in all matters relating to the government of the City, and is vested with all the authority necessary to exercise all that power and discharge that responsibility. The only power vested in the Common Council is the power of impeaching the Mayor, which power may be exercised by resolution of two-thirds of all the members elected in each Board. After mature and deliberate consideration your Committee have come to the conclusion that the facts brought to the knowledge of your Committee, and which are set forth in the report of the Committee of Citizens, hereto annexed, demand that the Mayor should be impeached by the Common Council. The Mayor being vested by law with the supervision of all the various Departments, being furnished with periodical statements of their financial accounts, and having the authority to call for such further information as he might require, and being made responsible by law for the proper management of these departments, and frauds of the grossest kinds having been practiced in several of them, your Committee deem it proper that the Mayor should be held responsible and deemed liable for the frauds that have been committed.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Mayor be impeached for malfeasance and misfeasance in office, in not having properly discharged the duties imposed upon him by law. The charter of 1870 makes it the duty of the Court of Common Pleas to define by rule the mode of impeachment and trial of charges. This Court, so far as your Committee are aware, have never by any rule defined the mode of impeachment, and in the absence of any such rule your Committee recommend that a resolution of impeachment be passed, and that counsel be designated to prepare the necessary articles of impeachment and prosecute the same before the Court of Common Pleas in accordance with any rule that may hereafter be adopted by the Court of Common Pleas.

The report concludes with a recommendation that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Committee of Citizens who acted with the Committee of the Common Council in investigating the City and County accounts. A resolution in accordance therewith was unanimously adopted.

(Signed,) JAMES G. DIMOND, EDW. SCHLICHTING, G. W. PLUNKITT, HENRY WOLTMAN, } Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman WOLTMAN, impeaching the Mayor, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York, having been guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance in office, in having failed to communicate to the Common Council a general statement of the finances of the City, and in having failed to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and in having failed to perform the duties prescribed for him by City ordinances and the laws of the State as required by law, and in having failed to properly discharge and fulfill the responsibility imposed upon him by law for the good order and efficient government of the City, and in having neglected and refused to direct that proper reports of the operations and actions of the various Departments of the City Government be made to him, and to require that all such information as might have enabled him to properly discharge the duties of his office might be furnished to him, as he was authorized and empowered by law to direct and require, and although furnished by the Controller, as required by law, with a report once in ninety days, showing the name of every person in whose favor an account had been audited, with the decision of the Auditor upon the same, together with the final action upon the same, in having failed to check the reckless extravagance which said reports must have made manifest to him, and in having recklessly and wantonly signed warrants upon the public Treasury which, under the law, he was bound to investigate under the provision of law, conferring upon him the power to require any information which he might demand, be and he hereby is impeached for the malfeasance and misfeasance in office aforesaid.

Resolved, That the counsel to the Corporation, CHARLES O'CONOR and JOHN HARDY, be and they are hereby appointed to prepare articles of impeachment and prosecute the same before the proper tribunal.

The Board then took a recess, after the re-election of Mr. HARDY as Clerk.

During the recess the members of the Board held a private caucus. The appointed hour for reassembling passed, and the caucus was still in session. A large and somewhat excited crowd collected in the corridors outside, anxiously discussing the probabilities of events. Gradually it was ascertained that writs had been issued by Judge CARDOZO prohibiting the action of this Board, or any of its members as Aldermen, after 12 o'clock, and a strong feeling of excitement supervened. Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, as counsel of the new Board, accompanied by several officers of the Supreme Court, anxiously awaited the hour for the formal announcement of the order of Judge CARDOZO and a demand for the compliance with it. The moments quickly flew by, the excitement increased, and frequent but unavailing efforts were made by the officers to execute the writs. No one was permitted to pass the portals of the Aldermanic Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms without identification, and all attempts in that direction were roughly repulsed. This was, of course, due to the fact that service had been personally performed on some members of the Board, and it was immediately communicated to all. Finally, at 11:55 o'clock, it was determined to reassemble for regular business, and the members of the Press were admitted. All others were still excluded.

Alderman CUDDY was moved to the chair.

Alderman COMAN formally tendered his resignation as President, and on the motion of Alderman WOLTMAN it was accepted.

Alderman PLUNKITT—I now move that we proceed to the election. I nominate HENRY WOLTMAN as President of the Board of Aldermen. The resolution was adopted, and Aldermen MITCHELL and PLUNKITT were appointed to escort him to the chair.

Alderman WOLTMAN said: I am very much obliged to you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me your presiding officer. The time of my Presidency may be brief. I have no doubt it will be, but rest assured that anything that comes before me will receive due consideration, and my decisions will be made in due fairness and impartiality.

The oath of office was then taken by Mr. COMAN as Alderman.

Mr. WOLTMAN—I now tender this body my resignation as its President.

On motion it was accepted, and Mr. CUDDY elected *pro tem.*

Mr. WOLTMAN proposed Mr. THOMAS COMAN as President for the present year. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Alderman COMAN, on taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, I sincerely thank you for this evidence of your sympathy and regard. I will endeavor to perform the duties of the office in a manner to meet your approval.

Complimentary resolutions were passed to the President and other officers, and the Board of Aldermen for 1871 adjourned *sine die.*

Just before the adjournment of the Board the hand of the clock had reached 12, and the Clerk, Mr. HARDY, was compelled to hurry over the reading of the minutes and the other business before that time.

Exciting Scene in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. CLINTON, Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE and the officers of the Supreme Court, at 12 o'clock, demanded admission to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen in the name of the law. Compliance with the request was peremptorily refused, and threats were made in the event of persistence in the demand. Amid the greatest confusion Mr. LAWRENCE read the order of Judge CARDOZO prohibiting further action of the Board after 12 o'clock of the 1st of January, and declared that prosecutions would be instituted for contempt of Court. The excitement continued to increase. Loud and angry remonstrances were heard at the door, and it produced no visible effect on the administrative body within. Finally, by some means, the door was partially opened, and a powerful effort was made to force an entrance. The confusion increased within and without. Outside on the corridors the feeling was such that a breach of the peace was imminent, and appeared to be only preserved by the restraining influence of the leaders of reform. The Aldermen inside jumped from their seats loudly calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit no one. Mr. WOLTMAN, very excitedly, screamed out to "shut the door," while "JIM" IRVING blindly plunged forward to secure by his presence the purposes of his colleagues. Still the tumult continued, but finally, with a great rush the doors were flung open and the Chamber became filled with an immense concourse of people. The officers of the Supreme Court straight way proceeded to serve the writs of prohibition upon the members of the Board, and at first politely made known their intentions. Without a solitary exception all of the old Aldermen endeavored to avoid the service, and jumped over seats and desks endeavoring to avoid the officers. The latter were not to be foiled, and one of them, a young boy named SHIELDS, in the employ of Mr. CLINTON, followed JIM IRVING with the writ. He thrust it into his breast, but it was spurned, and JIM made a desperate effort to escape. SHIELDS pursued him round the President's chair, and in again attempting to serve it, was assaulted by IRVING. The assault was witnessed by dozens of persons present, who charged IRVING with cowardice. The latter denied it, using epithets of exceeding inelegance. The boy SHIELDS is of exceedingly diminutive proportions.

Stimulated rather than terrified by the assault, SHIELDS then followed other members of the Board who were retreating toward the door, with the intention of serving them. Cries of "Stop him!" were raised, and one of the messengers of the Board roughly seized him round the body, and but for a reporter, who prevented it, would have thrown him over the railings. Service was then made upon most of those present. A suggestion was made not to permit the members of the new Borrd to occupy the room, but the better counsel prevailed. Mr. WOLTMAN said they had accomplished their purpose in having organized, and by his advice the room was surrendered into the hands of the Reformers.

The writ issued by Judge CARDOZO is as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman greeting:

Whereas, Peter Gilsey, lately in our Supreme Court, before the Justices thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, came and gave the same Court to understand and to be informed as follows, namely, to wit: that the said Peter Gilsey is, and for many years last past has been, a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York, and an elector and resident of the City and County of New-York; that, at the general election held in the City of New-York on the 7th day of November, 1871, the said Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach, were duly elected as Aldermen of the City of New-York for a term to commence on the first Monday of January, 1872, and to end on the first Monday of January, 1873, and that the said Peter Gilsey and the persons above-named were, and each of them was duly declared and certified to be elected to the said office of Alderman by a majority of the votes cast by the electors of said City for the said office of Alderman at the said election; and

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that on the 28th day of December, 1871, he duly subscribed and took an oath of office as such Alderman, before Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court; that the said oath was in writing, and that the same has been duly delivered at the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, for the purpose of being filed, as provided by the charter of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that at the election aforesaid, Thomas Coman and George W. Plunkitt were each also candidates for the said office of Alderman, and were also declared by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York to have been respectively elected as Aldermen at the said election, for a term to commence on the first Monday of January, 1872, and to end on the first Monday of January, 1873; and also that at the election aforesaid John Dilger and Michael Carroll were also each respectively candidates for the office of Alderman of the said City, and that the said Dilger and Carroll claim that each of them were elected an Alderman of the said City, over the said Plunkitt and Coman, for the term commencing on the first Monday of January, 1872, and ending on the first Monday of January, 1873, and have protested against the certificate of the said Board of County Canvassers certifying and declaring the said Coman and Plunkitt to have been elected to such office; and that the said Dilger and Carroll contest the right of said Coman and Plunkitt to said office; and

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath further represented to us that in and by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, it is provided as follows:

ARTICLE 2—SECTION 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City of New-York.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the City at large.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the judicial election, to be held in the City and County of New-York on the third Tuesday in May, in the year 1870, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in June following, at noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office, whose term of office shall then end. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected in May, 1870, shall hold office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year 1872. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general election in November, 1871, and annually thereafter at every succeeding general election, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday of January in each and every year following their election."

That at the election held on said third Tuesday of May, 1870, Lawrence R. Jerome, William A. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman, Thos. Coman, and George W. Plunkitt, were elected Aldermen of the City of New-York, and that their terms of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1872, at noon; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that he is advised and believes that the aforesaid provisions of the statute above mentioned and referred to were in full force and effect at the time the general election aforesaid was held in the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of November, 1871, and the same were in no respect repealed; that by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, passed April 5, 1870," passed April 18, 1871, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 10. Section 6 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were elected severally as such in May, 1870, and who are severally in office at the passage of this act, shall hold and are hereby continued in office until the first Monday in January which will be in the year 1873. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general State election, which will occur in the year 1872, and for a term of two years, and annually every two years thereafter on the day of the general State election. The said term for the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall commence on the first Monday of the January succeeding each said election. All the provisions of law relating to general elections in the City of New-York, so far as they may be applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections, or to the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Any vacancy in the office or offices of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen occurring or existing from death or resignation, or any other cause or contingency, before said election in 1872, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, and filed with the Clerks of the respective Boards; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that he is advised and believes that the said tenth (10th) section of the said act of 1871, above set forth, is unconstitutional and void.

That A. Oakey Hall is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and that his present term of office as such Mayor commenced on the first Monday of January, 1871; and,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that although the said Peter Gilsey and Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach, have been duly elected as Aldermen as aforesaid, the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman are, and each of them is determined to prevent the said Peter Gilsey and Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane and Solomon Mehrbach from exercising the powers, duties, prerogatives and privileges of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and for that purpose, and to that end, they, the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman have, and each of them has, concluded and determined to carry into execution the following scheme, to wit: they, the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman, under the pretense that they are continued in office by reason of the provisions of the aforesaid tenth section of the act of 1871, that "the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were elected severally as such in May, 1870, and who are severally in office at the passage of this act, shall hold, and are hereby continued in office, until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year 1873," and each of them is about to, and after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, continue to act and assume to exercise the powers, duties, prerogatives and privileges of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and each of them is and are about to on and after noon of the first Monday of January, 1872, assemble and assume to act as the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and to confer and communicate as a Board of Aldermen, with the said A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York, in regard and in relation to all matters in reference to which the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York conjointly have control and cognizance. And,

Whereas, The said Peter Gilsey hath also represented to us that in order to more successfully and effectually carry out the schemes aforesaid, the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman are, and each of them is, about to receive from A. Oakey Hall, as Mayor of the City of New-York, an appointment to the office of Aldermen of the City of New-York for a pretended term, beginning on the 1st day of January, 1872, and ending on the 1st day of January, 1873, upon the pretended ground that if the provisions of the aforesaid tenth section of the act of 1871, continuing in office the Aldermen elected as aforesaid, in May, 1870, being the persons last above named, is unconstitutional and void, the office of each and every Alderman of the City of New-York will be and become vacant at noon on the first Monday of January, 1872, as aforesaid, in contempt of us, and against the laws and customs of our said State, and to the manifest damage, prejudice, and grievance of us, the people of the State of New-York. Wherefore the said Peter Gilsey, on behalf of the said people, imploring our Court, has prayed relief, and our writ of prohibition in that behalf, and it appearing to our said Supreme Court, now here, that the cause shown as aforesaid for granting said writ of prohibition is sufficient. We, therefore, being willing that the laws and customs of our said State should be observed, and that our good and faithful citizens should in no wise be oppressed, do command you, the said Lawrence R. Jerome, William H. Charlock, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman, from exercising or assuming to exercise any of the powers, duties, privileges and prerogatives appertaining to the office of Alderman of the City of New-York, or from meeting or assuming to act as a Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, or from acting or assuming to act as members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York after the first Monday of January, 1872, at noon, or from receiving any appointment from A. Oakey Hall, as such Mayor, to the office of Alderman of the City of New-York, for the year 1872, until the Special Term of our Supreme Court, to be held in and for the first department at the chambers of said Court, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the second Monday of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day; and that you then show cause before the said Supreme Court, at said Special Term, why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the said matter, of exercising, or assuming to exercise, any of the powers, duties, privileges and prerogatives appertaining to the office of Alderman of the City of New-York, or from meeting or assuming to act as a Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, or from acting or assuming to act as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, after the first Monday of January 1872, at noon of that day, or from receiving any appointment from A. Oakey Hall, as Mayor of the City of New-York, to the office of Alderman of the City of New-York, for the year 1872.

And have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. John R. Brady, one of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, the 1st day of January, 1872.

(Signed) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.
HENRY L. CLINTON, of Counsel.

Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall, appeared in the chamber of the Board at noon, and producing a document from his pocket attempted to read it, but was hustled out. The document was a letter addressed to Mr. ROOME by GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, stating that he, the Commissioner, had become by law custodian of the building known as the City Hall, and directing Mr. ROOME, as Janitor of the building, to place the members of the Common Council, elected at the last election, in possession of the chambers provided for the meetings of the Common Council. The following is the letter:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

Mr. George W. Roome, Keeper of the City Hall:

SIR: By virtue of the provisions of chapter 137, laws of 1870, commonly called the Charter of the City of New-York, the control and care of the public buildings in this City is vested in the Department of Public Works. I hereby direct you to place the members elect of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in possession of the Chambers used by said Boards respectively, in the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M. this day. I herewith inclose you a certified copy of the list of the persons composing said Boards.

Respectfully, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

Organization of the New Board of Aldermen—The Mayor Present—His Speech—The Impeachment Declared Null and Void.

The new Board met at 12¼ o'clock. Present—Aldermen Alexander Martin, John Cochrane, James Fitzgerald, Wm. Radde, Alexander Wilder, D. D. Conover, James McLaren, Wm. Joyce, Jenkins Van Schaick, Solomon Mehrbach, Thomas Vance, John Falconer and Peter Gilsey.

The roll was called, and Aldermen COMAN and PLUNKITT did not answer to their names.

Alderman VANCE was appointed temporary Chairman, Mr. SCHAFER Secretary, and Mr. LOUIS JACOBS Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.*

Alderman WILDER moved that the rules of the Board for 1871 be revised, and, if necessary, that new ones be adopted in their stead. The motion was carried.

Alderman COCHRANE—We now being in a condition to move in a parliamentary manner, I move that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Mayor that we are thus organized and ready to receive any communication from him, or entertain his personal presence. The motion was carried, and Aldermen COCHRANE, GILSEY and MARTIN appointed to wait upon the Mayor.

After an absence of some twenty minutes, they returned, accompanied by the Mayor.

The President informed him of the resolution of the Board.

The Mayor, in reply, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Allow me a few words. I came over to the office of the Mayor of the City today at noon, prepared, with very great respect, however, to the Court, to disobey the writ of prohibition which was served upon me on Saturday, for the reason that I was instructed by counsel very learned in the law that it was void upon its face, because a writ of prohibition can only be issued to a Court or to a suitor in a Court. And I came prepared for the purpose solely of solving any legal doubt that might exist of performing a pledge which I long ago entered into, to appoint the old Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. I find that they had seen fit on their part to give me an opportunity of doing as I please. They had taken, without any conference with me, without seeking any conference, hostile action both personal and official. Whether or not this Board is in office by election or not, it certainly is in office by appointment of the Mayor under the charter of 1871, for when the action of the old Common Council was communicated to me I say I was at liberty to take hostile action on my part. And there is thus a union of title. If you are elected, that is one title. If you are not elected, you certainly are appointed. These remarks are, of course, a little out of order, and I am only stating them by the sufferance of the Board. Whether you are in office by election or by appointment, I shall now proceed to administer, under the ordinances, the oath of office.

All the members of the new Board, with the exception of COMAN and PLUNKITT, who were absent, then formally took the official oath.

The officers elected *pro tem.* was then re-elected.

Alderman COCHRANE—I move that, now being sworn in, we resolve ourselves into a Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, and request the Mayor to preside.

The proposition was adopted, and the Mayor, on a requisition signed by three-fourths of the members, attended and presided as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

On the motion of the Mayor it was resolved, that as the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors was required for a Court, and there was no necessity for two Chambers for the business of the County, in future the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be designated as the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor then said: "At the next session of the Board I will announce the Committees for the ensuing year, according to the custom, and such other Committees as the Board may desire to select."

The Supervisors then adjourned, but the members continued to sit as a Board of Aldermen.

Alderman COCHRANE moved the following:

Whereas, The late Board of Aldermen have impeached the Mayor of the City of New-York,

Resolved, That the same being void and of no effect, is hereby rescinded.

This was carried unanimously.

A petition was presented on behalf of JOHN DILGER and MICHAEL CARROLL, claiming the seats in the Board of Aldermen at present occupied by Messrs. COMAN and PLUNKITT, on the grounds that in the recent election the latter secured the largest polls by gross frauds at the ballot-box.

Alderman COCHRANE, in supporting the protest, remarked that one of the names attached to that paper was that of a deceased friend who stood with them during the vicissitudes of political controversy in which they had been engaged. He paid his character and ability a high tribute, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the protest and report at the next meeting. The proposition was adopted, and Aldermen COCHRANE, VAN SCHAICK and WILDER were appointed.

Mr. WILDER moved "that a committee of three be appointed to take such action as may be deemed advisable in the futher interests of the Board." It was carried, and Aldermen VAN SCHAICK, VANCE and WILDER were appointed.

Alderman COCHRANE—I desire to present, for the consideration of the Board, a resolution, which, I think, expresses the opinions of us all on the initial point of our official career, and which designates the ground we should occupy during our existence:

Resolved, That, congratulating our constituency that we have been thus far enabled to successfully sustain the burden of duty devolved on us by our election to the honorable office of legislators for this great City and County, we hope to merit their continued support by faithfully and thoroughly discharging, without partisan bias, all the obligations to the cause of municipal reform which public opinion recognizes and our own convictions impose.

Perhaps it is unnecessary that I should accompany these resolutions with any language premeditated or meditated, but I cannot let the occasion pass without brief reference to the circumstances which have attended and conducted us to the goal of our desires. We stand here today, erect and irreproachable, amid as colossal a superstructure of official iniquity as this world has ever saw. We stand here impressed with the signet of reform. We have won our way through the polls. We have advanced through the Court, and have been recognized in office, with our robes closed about us, unsullied and unstained. Now, at this time, with the consent, nay, with the co-operation of the head officer of this City, we are seated here on the solemnity of our oaths sworn legislators of the interests of the citizens of the City of New-York. There is no more honorable office than the one to which we have been selected. We will have millions in our hands and at our demand, but I know, Sir, our constituency may sleep quietly, and their repose be unbroken by doubt, that every dollar of that exchequer is safe in the custody and the hands of those who have been delegated to this body. [Applause.] We have another duty to perform. We have contended with a turbulent, and an angry, and an impetuous surge. We have engaged in a conflict, not only in politics, but in the Courts, but we have learned and patriotic counsel, who will conduct it to a successful issue. The people may rely that in their hands their interests will be preserved. He concluded by urging the resolution, which was adopted amid applause.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three members, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of clerks and other employes required to perform the necessary labor of the Clerk's office, by what name they shall be designated, the probable number of hours of each day required for the proper discharge of their duties and the compensation therefor, and report the result of their inquiries, together with such recommendations as in their judgment are necessary to reduce to a minimum the expenditures of the Clerk's office, to this Board at the earliest time practicable, and that no appointment to any office under the Board be made until the report of said Committee is received and finally acted upon by the Board.

Resolved, That with the concurrence of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, a joint committee, consisting of three members of each Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to their respective Boards the names of all employes under the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of 1871, their designation, the duties performed by each of them, and the compensation therefor.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

The Old Board of Assistant Aldermen—Resolutions to Impeach the Mayor, &c.—Organization of the New Board—Ineffectual Attempt to Serve Writs of Prohibition.

The old Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair. Thirteen members were present.

A communication was read from the Mayor appointing D. G. PIPER a member of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of HENRY ROGERS.

The paper was placed on file, and Mr. PIPER took his seat.

The resolution from the other Board in relation to the tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company, already published, was read and concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Mr. EUGENE DURNIN then rose and presented resolutions directing impeachment of the Mayor, which are the same as those presented in the other Board. The resolutions were adopted, and the Board took a recess until 11½.

When the Board reassembled, considerable excitement was manifested, it being known that writs of prohibition were ready to be served. No one was admitted within the railing. Men were placed alongside the railing to prevent any person jumping over, and half a dozen policemen also entered the room, and were directed by the Clerk to prevent any one entering the space set apart for the members of the Board. Messrs. A. R. LAWRENCE and HENRY L. CLINTON soon after appeared and took seats in the lobby.

The Board was again called to order by Mr. GALVIN, and the resolution in relation to the official printing was read and concurred in.

During all this time much excitement was shown by the members of the Board, and there was constant whispering and running in and out of the Chamber by the side door, which was kept closely guarded.

At noon a motion was made that all unfinished business before the Board be placed on file, which was carried, and the Board, after a brief address of thanks from the President, adjourned *sine die.*

Immediately after the Board had so adjourned, Mr. WM. H. MALONEY, the Clerk, called the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1872 to order.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE, who was in the lobby, then rose and said: "I have here a prohibition, issued by Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, forbidding ——"

Here the Clerk, MALONEY, rapped furiously on the desk with his gavel, completely drowning Mr. LAWRENCE'S voice, and said: "The gentleman, not being a member of this Board, cannot be heard."

Mr. LAWRENCE attempted to finish his speech, but could not be heard over the noise made by the Clerk's gavel, and he then retired from the Chamber.

On motion, Mr. TEITNER was called to the chair, and Mr. JOHN REILLY, of the Fourteenth District, was elected President of the Board for 1872.

A resolution was adopted appointing WM. H. MALONEY Clerk of the Board; PATRICK McCANN, Sergeant-at-Arms; BARTHOLOMEW WARD, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and PATRICK GILLIGAN, Door-keeper.

Committees were then appointed to wait on the other Board, and also on the acting Mayor, but returned with the information that they could not find either the other Board or the acting Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to today at 2 P. M.

Reform Board of Assistant Aldermen—Temporary Organization Effected.

The Reform Board of Assistant Aldermen met in the Governor's Room at noon yesterday. The Board being called to order, Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ was elected Chairman, and Mr. FRANCIS GEIS, Secretary *pro tem.*, by the following vote:

Reform.	Tammany.
Charles P. Hart,	Thomas Foley,
George J. Kraus,	John Stacom,
George H. Coddington,	Hugh O'Brien,
Joseph P. Strack,	John Galvin,
Charles C. Pinckney,	Isaac Robinson,
William Wade,	Michael Healy,
Francis J. Geis,	Edward Costello,
Stephen N. Simonson,	Nicholas R. Connor.
Christian Schwartz,	
Otis T. Hall.	

ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, PHILIP CUMISKY and BARTHOLOMEW McDONALD were absent.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR voted with the Tammany faction, on being promised, as is alleged, the nominations for President of the Board, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board adjourned till noon today.

The members subsequently appeared before the Mayor and were sworn in.

CUBA.

Speculations as to Movements in the United States—Dread of American Interference—Effect of Congressional Sympathy—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871.

The interest shown by the Press of the United States in discussing the affairs of Cuba, and the evident desire to know what really happens here, makes people speculate on the causes which produce this sentiment. Only one solution is arrived at, namely, that the formation of a party in America is sought for the purpose of absorbing the Island of Cuba. Many Cubans are in favor of this idea, especially such as sympathize with the revolutionary cause here, but the majority of wealthy and intelligent natives is opposed to any closer connection with the United States than that at present existing. The Spaniards are to a man ayerse to any change which could deprive the mother country of its colony, the exceptions being so few as not to deserve mention.

DREAD OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE.

The local papers are busily engaged in discussing the recent proceedings in Congress. Today the *Diario* says that every resolution like that concerning the massacre of students constitutes an act of intrusion into the private affairs of another country and an attack on its sovereignty, and when this intrusion proceeds from a distinguished part of the Government, than the nation offended must protest against the voluntary offense on the part of those who do not consider the respect mutually due each other by two countries. The resolution introduced into Congress, and relating to the unfortunate execution of the eight boys, was undoubtedly meant by the mover to express his sympathy and that of the nation with the sorrowing parents and relatives of the victims, and to condemn the act of a sanguinary and bloodthirsty mob. But the mover of the resolution, or those who prompted his action, undoubtedly forgot that this mob is still in our midst, and that thirty-eight students are still wearing the felon's garb and the chain. This resolution almost neutralizes the efforts of Gen. VALMASEDA and the hundreds of others who are doing their utmost to bring about a state of affairs by which the Volunteers themselves will ask the pardon of these young men. It is positive that such a movement is now in progress, and I have no doubt but that it will meet with success. A friend of mine, who is intimate with the father of one of the young students executed, (the father being a Cuban,) has just had an interview with him, when the following conversation took place—my friend first expressing his sorrow at the sad occurrence by which he lost his son:

CORRESPONDENT—Have you seen the telegram today regarding the resolution of Congress, expressing their sympathy?

FATHER—What has happened cannot be recalled. I am heartbroken thus to lose my oldest son, on whom I doted, and his mother will never get over the shock. I thank all my friends who have so kindly expressed their sympathies with us during these sad moments, but I regret that the Congress of the United States should have taken this matter up, as it cannot do any good to us personally, and only prove injurious to the country and the people here in general. Remember what the country has already suffered, and if I can avoid that other people should suffer, I shall do so. Besides we are Spaniards, and the United States ought to attend to its own affairs, although they offer their sympathy, for which I am thankful. Though well disposed, the people there cannot see things in the same light we do. Let us have the rest of the boys free, and if Congress or the President should have asked this of the King, I am sure that the request would have been granted and a large number of families made happy."

The answer of this gentleman needs no comments. As a father he curses those who were instrumental in sending his child to an untimely and undeserved grave; as a father he wishes to see his other son free; and, as a loyal subject of Spain, he deprecates any interference which could make the situation of the country worse.

FOREIGN VICTEMS.

An Havana journal, speaking of Americans, asserted that during all the troubles only one American was killed in Havana; this was Mr. S. A. COHNER, the photograper. GRUNEWALD, the German, and the Frenchman, killed in the Louvre, were foreigners. However, the number is much too large, and as the ire of the Volunteers and Spaniards was not directed against any foreigner, these three were just three too many.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

ALBERT GASSIER, the celebrated bass singer, and husband of the late Mme. GASSIER, the prima donna, died of yellow fever contracted in Vera Cruz. His nephew is still lying ill with the same disease. GASSIER'S funeral was largely attended. The behavior of M. TAMBERLIK was generous in the extreme. The opera, meanwhile, continues successfully. TAMBERLIK is a king among tenors. Señor VIDAL, a Spaniard, is a very good light tenor. The new tenor, Signor CESARI SARTI made a poor début, being frightened to death, and becoming hoarse during the performance of "Lucia," yesterday evening. MARI, the baritone, is getting a better control of his voice, and is becoming more of a favorite every day. Mme. REBOUX is a fine singer, of agreeable presence, and with an established European reputation; when she appears the theatre is always crowded. The light prima donna, Mme. DALLI, is more liked, and shares the honors of the season with Mme. REBOUX. Mme. JULIANI is a good singer, but has not made as strong an impression as her companions.

QUASIMODO.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A Proposed Channel Steam-Ferry to Unite the Two Nations.

Boulogne (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The French Government has appointed a Commission, which will assemble in a few days at the Prefecture of Arras, to report upon a projected line of mammoth steamers, which it is intended to run between the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and a new harbor to be constructed at Calais.

The new scheme is brought out under the auspices of M. DUPUY DE LOME, the celebrated French naval architect, as President of the Conseil d'Etude, M. DUPUY DE LOME acting both in his own name and also in the name of the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, MM. DROUYN DE LHUYS, SCOTT RUSSELL and others.

The leading features in the new project are the construction of three large and powerfully-engined steamers, the dimensions of which will be: Length over all, 450 feet; breadth at water-line, 50 feet; depth from deck to bottom of the hold, 32 feet; deck-house, 8 feet; draught of water when loaded, 13 feet, 3 inches; displacement, 4,000 tons; diameter of paddle-wheel, 50 feet; immersion of paddle-wheel, 10 feet. Each wheel will be driven by an engine of 700-horse power nominal, capable of working up to 3,500 giving an aggregate of 7,000 horses to each vessel. The two wheels will be distinct from each other, this allowing them to be worked at different rates of speed, or in opposite directions, to assist in bringing the steamer alongside the wharf, or to turn the ship around in little more than her own length. On a lower deck will be a double line of rails, each line being of sufficient length to receive fifteen railway carriages and wagons, making in all a train of thirty carriages. The estimated rate of speed will be eighteen knots an hour, whereby it is hoped to perform the passage in one hour and ten minutes in fine weather, and in one hour and thirty minutes in bad.

By using two steamers, and having one in reserve, the projectors would be enabled to make six passages each way daily, thus carrying 2,680 passengers and 2,640 tons of goods per day, or 978,200 passengers and 963,600 tons of goods a year. The cost of these steamers is estimated at about £136,200 each, or, in round numbers, £400,000 for the three.

To receive these mammoth steamers it will be necessary to construct a new harbor or dock. The site selected is a mile and a quarter to the north-east of Calais Pier-head, and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The dock is intended to be built in the form of a quadrant, with its convex or north side toward the sea. This sea-wall will be constructed of very solid masonry, 52 feet 6 inches high, with a parapet 10 feet high and 5 feet thick. The extreme measurement of this sea-wall will be 3,000 feet. From the north-east extremity a stockade 1,500 feet long will run in a slightly-convexed line toward a similar stockade 470 feet in length, starting from the north-west horn. Between the two stockades will be a space 262 feet wide, to serve as an entrance. These stockades will be made of wood, like the existing jetties at Calais. The area of this dock will be 147,094 square yards. The north-east horn of this dock will be connected with the shore by an iron bridge, on arches of 170 feet span, and carrying a single line of rails in connection with the Northern of France Railway. The height of the bridge at its junction with the dock will be 23 feet. It is the hope of the projectors that by having such a wide span as 170 feet a current will run between the dock and the shore, thus preventing any silting up. Trains arriving by this bridge will continue on an inclined line of rails running round the outer circle of the stone wall, yet protected by a stone parapet. A train having reached the north-west or furthest horn of the dock will then be pushed backward on to the line of rails in connection with one or other of the three landing stages, (which are adapted for different heights of the tide,) and these, by means of a movable gangway, will connect the line of rails on shore with the rails on board the steamer. The steamers will lie alongside a stage with their sterns backed into a small dock, which will form the end of each line of rail; the train on board, the steamer will immediately get under way, and the passengers will be at liberty to leave the carriages and walk about the vessel's deck. The steamers will be fitted with saloons and ladies' cabins for first and second class passengers, as also with state cabins for those who desire privacy.

The projectors ask of the French Government four things:

1. The authorization to construct a *gare-maritime* or dock at their own risk, such dock to remain their sole property in perpetuity.
2. That the bridge to connect this dock with the shore and the Northern of France Railway shall be made at the cost of either the French Government or the Northern of France Railway.
3. That the French Government will use their good offices to induce the English Government to execute the necessary works at Dover for embarking and disembarking the trains brought from the steam-ferries.
4. That the French Government will enter into a mail contract for twenty years with an annual subsidy of £20,000.

The projectors hope, if all these are granted, to obtain a similar contract and subsidy from the English Government for carrying the English mails. The projectors calculate on two years and a half to put their plans into execution and propose that the contract of twenty years begin to run two years and a half after the State concession shall be granted.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

The Deserted Tenements of the City of London.

From the London Daily News.

A great deal of curiosity has been excited for a long period in reference to a number of large houses in Stamford-street, (Blackfriars,) Snowhill, Nowington and other parts of London, which have for nearly half a century been allowed to remain empty, and suffered to get into a ruinous state, the rental value of the property being many thousands per annum. One house in Stamford-street, at the corner of Hatfield-street, which was formerly let for £100 per annum, has been empty more than forty years. The various premises were popularly known as "haunted houses," and crowds have collected occasionally round them, particularly the houses in Stamford-street, upon the report that a "ghost" had been seen walking about some of the rooms. Their real history appears to be this: The property originally belonged to a solicitor named REED, a man possessed of a large fortune, and he, through a mere whim, determined not to let any portion of this property. He died some five-and-twenty years ago, leaving, it is said, strict injunctions to his widow to carry out the same course. His directions were obeyed, and at the death of the widow the same injunctions were given to the daughter, until her death, which took place on Dec. 11, rather suddenly. By this event the condition of affairs in relation to the property will, in all probability, now be changed, and the estate will be put to some useful purpose. The habits of the deceased lady were most penurious. She resided in one of the houses in Stamford-street, her only establishment consisting of one old woman; and the residence of the "old miser," as she was generally termed, could easily be recognized by its dirty and dilapidated appearance. Periodically the two old women would make a visit to the other houses in the street, the time chosen being generally evening. With lantern in hand, they would go through the different rooms of the large ruinous buildings, and these visits gave rise, no doubt, to the "ghost" rumors that were rife, and were the cause of the crowds assembling to see the light gleaming from the windows. Almost immediately after the death became known it appears that parties claiming to be the heirs-at-law of the deceased took possession of the house where she resided, and among the strange rumors that are afloat in reference to the subject is one that a sum of money amounting to nearly £30,000 was found hoarded in different parts of the house, and concealed in all manner of out-of-the-way places. At first it was rumored that the deceased had died without making a will, but it has since been stated that a testamentary document has been discovered. It will perhaps be recollected that a few years ago some persons took forcible possession of one of the houses in Stamford-street, and set up some claim to the property; but it was shown that they had no legal title, and they were forcibly ejected by order of a Magistrate. Since then the whole of the property has remained in the same condition as before.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Honors to the German Guests of the Czar.

St. Petersburg (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The German Knights of St. George, at present the guests of the Emperor ALEXANDER, are the lions of the day, Field Marshal MOLTKE particularly, who visits the museums, libraries, churches, and other public establishments with the conscientiousness of a young tourist, and is respectfully saluted wherever he passes. Dense crowds gather round him whenever he stops. Certain peculiarities of his strange character are easily discerned in his present peaceful occupation of sight-seeing. As a man who cares for things, not for men, who regards the latter chiefly as means to accomplish certain objects, he walks about looking quietly and minutely at everything which interests him, entirely unconcerned at being the point of view of thousands of searching eyes close around him. From time to time he raises his clear eyes to look at the crowd, but this crowd is then an object which he examines just as he examined before some curious book or building. St. George's Day was celebrated with great pomp. The Emperor gave a dinner party in honor of his German Knights, and proposed the following toast, which Frenchmen talking of the alliance between Russia and France against Germany would do well to bear in mind:

"'To the health of His Majesty the Emperor and King WILLIAM, the eldest Knight of St. George's, and to the health of the Knights of our Military Order belonging to his brave army.' I am proud to see the worthy representative of this army among us. I desire and I hope that the intimate friendship which unites us will be perpetuated in future generations, the same as the fraternity in arms between our two armies, dating from a period in our history never to be forgotten. In this friendship and in this fraternity I see the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace and legal order in Europe."

PARISIAN DINING.

A Parisian Celebrity—The Story of Dinochau, the Restaurateur.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A Parisian celebrity, very celebrated, yet scarcely known to those not thoroughly acquainted with the arcana of Paris life, has just died at the Lariboisière Hospital. I speak of DINOCHAU, the landlord of a common-looking wine-shop at the corner of the Rue Navarin, in the Quartier Breda. On the first floor of this house was a *table d'hôte* at thirty sous, much frequented by actors, singers, artists, and journalists. The dinner, which DINOCHAU'S mother used to cook and put upon the table while he attended to the wine department, was, when markets were well supplied and provisions cheap, far better than the five-franc banquet of the expensive hotels. In years gone by I have taken English friends, some of whom will read this, to dine at Dinochau's. It was one of the sights of Paris, which no foreigner would have found out without a guide. The manners of the place were free and easy. In hot weather I have seen the men throw off their coats and dine with shirt-sleeves displayed. Ladies were admitted; and as no references were required, they were naturally not of a class to be received at Almack's. It was not at all unusual for claret and champagne to be put on the table after dinner, on the pretext that it was a fête day of one of the company, who took the liberty of treating everybody. The evening seldom finished without songs; and I have heard at Dinochau's a first tenor of the opera. At Dinochau's I have seen GUSTAVE DORE, before he had made his reputation as a painter, playing the violin with the skill of a Paganini, his fair neighbors affectionately styling him "Mon petit GUSTAVE." NADAR, of balloon and photographic celebrity, was a frequenter of Dinochau's. CHAS. MONSELET, the wit and gourmand, and now the moralist, was a constant attendant at Dinochau's, and on account of his enormous appetite, volunteered to pay double for the double portions which he required. ETIENNE CARJAT, a painter of genius, who is now making a fortune by the more certain though less brilliant career of a photographer, used in those days to sketch caricatures of the frequenters of the *table d' hôte.* Total strangers of the feminine sex would say to him, "Oh, mon cher CARJAT, fais moi ma charge." He often complied, and the walls of the dining-room in the Rue Navarin are hung with his productions. One of the oldest and best is a caricature of DINOCHAU himself, with a corkscrew in a bottle, addressing himself to a party hesitating whether they could make up money enough to pay for it, and saying, "Well, is the cork to come out?" DINOCHAU freely gave credit to old customers, and times have been lately so hard that many abused the privilege. The main part of the fortune he leaves consists of £5,000 of book debts for unpaid dinners of thirty sous!

FOREIGN NOTES.

A letter from Vitry-le-Français states that Gen. FROSSARD, who recently visited that place for the marriage of his son, was grossly insulted by part of the population, who not only hooted him, but when his carriage arrived in front of the market smashed the windows of the vehicle with stones.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* states that the circulation of new postage stamps has commenced. These stamps bear a very distinct numeral in the centre. The Post-office has already issued stamps of five cents, to be followed by others worth fifteen cents and twenty-five cents.

The thermometer is so low at Salzburg that the inhabitants have to do without gas and use the heinous petroleum. The fact is, the carburetted hydrogen has not frozen yet, nor even liquefied, but it is supposed that the main has burst by contraction. Theatricals are upset by the same cause.

On Dec. 15, in Malton, England, a great sensation resulted on the announcement of the demise of Mr. GEORGE HUDSON, who only a week previous left Malton, where he had been the guest of Mr. C. J. RUSSELL, and stood sponsor for his guest's daughter. Mr. HUDSON was born at Gallowgap, near Malton, in 1800, and was consequently in his seventy-second year. Death resulted from heart disease, in London, on Dec. 14.

It will be recollected that M. LOUIS ULBACH, the editor of a Paris paper called the *Cloche*, was recently sentenced by a Court-martial to three years' imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine, for publishing a false and malicious account of the proceedings of one of the sittings of that tribunal. M. ULBACH has appealed to the Court of Revision, and the judgment has been quashed. He is now to be tried anew by another Court-martial.

The four Gotha Sovereign and nobiliary directories (*Hofkalender, Almanach de Gotha, The Counts'* and *The Barons' Keepsake*) for 1872 are published. The Emperor NAPOLEON'S place in the almanac is shifted to the article "Bonaparte," and no mention made under the heading "France." The Pope is hardly better off. The baronial enchiridions contain twenty-five new additions, besides a vast number of new official "Titulatur" modifications, in consequence of the German political metamorphosis.

The Luxembourg populations are again manifesting their aversion to incorporation into the German Empire by the way in which they are taking up the railway question, which Germany now wants to get into her official grasp, on the plea that the heads of the Eastern French railways are in her hands. The Luxembourg Government contemplates the formation of a "national company" with a capital of 1,600,000 francs, which is to inherit the direction of the Luxembourg net as held by the French Compagnie de l'Est.

According to the *German Correspondent*, the official account of the late war, now being prepared by the Prussian General Staff—a translation of which is to be made by the English War Office, is not likely to be ready as soon as was expected. When hostilities broke out the Staff was engaged upon the history of the War of Independence of 1813-15, and this it had of course to set aside. A new edition of the history of the campaign of 1866 will, it is thought, be some day issued, owing to the importance of the military operations which then took place.

The German journals announce the death, at the age of forty-four, of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, Pierre of Oldenburg, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, &c., that event taking place a few days back at Prague, after a short illness. He succeeded his father, the Grand Duke AUGUSTUS, the 28th February, 1853, and leaves issue by his marriage with ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Duke JOSEPH, of Saxe-Altenburg, two sons—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, born 16th November, 1852, his successor on the Grand Ducal throne, and GEORGE LOUIS, born 27th June, 1855. The House of OLDENBURG is closely related to the Imperial family of Russia.

M. JOSELLY, an Italian photographer, has hit upon a new branch of photography. By means of a diving-bell (and, no doubt, electric, magnetism, oxy-hydrogen, or other powerful illumination, we would say) this innovator has succeeded in obtaining submarine views. The idea is said to be quite practical, several experiments made on the Italian coasts having been attended with a perfect success. The most fantastic images have been obtained, showing the vegetations and zoöphytes of the sea's bottom, which, according to spheric trigonometry, occupies five-eighths of our globe, thus affording a valuable auxiliary to students. M. JOSELLY intends to send sample-proofs of his photographs to all the scientific establishments of Europe.

The jewels belonging to the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre were concealed during the Commune in a small room, carefully walled up, on the second story of the building erected by FRANCOIS I., over the Salle Henri II. and the Salon des Sept Cheminées. The work had been so skillfully executed that the insurgents, during their two months' occupation of the palace, must have passed before it a thousand times without suspecting that this treasure of jewelry, rock crystal, enamels, &c., estimated at 50,000,000 francs, was so near them. The credit of this success is due to Count CLEMENT DE RIS, Conservator, and to the employes of the museum, who were several times on the point of being shot for refusing to disclose the place of concealment.

A letter from Bastia to the Paris *Temps* says that if any important event were to take place in France just now, Corsica would be the last to hear of it. For about a month telegraphic communication between the island and the Continent has been entirely interrupted. An inspector, sent expressly to remedy this state of things, has certified that the rupture of the cable has taken place about nine miles from Bastia, but no attempt has been made to restore the service. The Bonapartists profit by this circumstance to cry out against the Republican Government, and express hopes of a speedy restoration of the Emperor NAPOLEON. On the evening of the 2d, the anniversary of the *coup d'état*, one of them was daring enough to illuminate his windows.

"The Empress EUGENIE," says the *Gaulois*, "arrived at Cadiz on Dec. 11, and left immediately for Gibraltar. The afternoon before her departure from Madrid she received a visit from King AMADEUS, accompanied by the Queen. She immediately returned it, and remained an hour and a half at the Palace. His Majesty was at the door when she arrived, and on her departure conducted her to her carriage with his head uncovered. More than a thousand members of the Spanish aristocracy were at the station to salute Her Majesty on leaving. During her stay in the Spanish capital she lived very retired. However, twice a week she received the visits of the higher classes, who eagerly showed their sympathy for the illustrious exile. Her Majesty is accompanied in her journey by Mme. LERMINA, the Duke DE BASSANO, the Duke DE HUESCAR and Count DE LA NAVA DEL TAJO."

The London *Spectator* says: "Englishmen seem to be nearly as superstitious as the natives of India. The latter firmly believe that the Queen, in accepting the Koh-i-Noor, accepted the destiny which accompanies that jewel, and will either have to endure severe personal misfortunes, or, like Shah SOOJAH and Runjeet SING, be left without successor to her throne. The former, it seems, managed to convince themselves that the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death would be the day of supreme danger for his son, waited all through the fourteenth for the final bulletin, and now believe that as he lived through those twenty-four hours he will recover. There is rather less evidence for a belief of that sort than for a belief in astrology, and we wonder no one has thought of publishing the Prince's horoscope, which, as there are still many astrologers among us, is doubtless in existence. That would give the public just the 'rule' by which guessers always prefer to guess."

The famous story of the "stuffed captain" in the Prussian army has at length received a satisfactory explanation by the official press. In all Prussian budgets there figures a Captain of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, for whose pay the estimates are charged with 1,300 thalers, though the officer's name is not to be found in the army list. The mystery has given rise to many humorous but none the less violent attacks from the Progressists, who scented in the item one of the numerous false pretenses by which Government was supposed to obtain funds. The "stuffed Captain," who was again made the subject of a fierce attack in the latest fight over the Budget, turns out to be no other than His Majesty himself, by his Imperial dignity Captain of his own First Foot Guards. He does not, however, pocket the 1,300 thalers for his own use, but pays them regularly toward the support of the tallest men in that company of giants, for which, like FREDERICK the Great, he has a constitutional tenderness.

Writing on Dec. 14, the correspondent in Brussels of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In today's sitting of the Chamber M. MALOU declared, in the name of the Ministry, that the southern citadel of Antwerp will be demolished, and that the question whether the external fronts of the northern citadel can be replaced by a wall with battlements, will be examined. The military question has, the Minister said, four aspects—social, national, political and material. It is the honor of Belgium to be divided only on political questions. The military question presents itself chiefly as a national one. Belgium must have military institutions, permitting her to count upon herself and not upon her neighbors. It is a duty to wait, and to make further inquiries before undertaking new military reforms. The German army is the work of a quarter of a century's organization; while France, after six months' peace, is still seeking the principle of military reorganization. May it please God that Belgium may never have to judge the organizations which that country is seeking. The Cabinet asks the Chamber to vote the Military Budget without prejudging the questions upon which the special commission has not yet pronounced itself. The Opposition complained of the absence of a clear statement on the part of the Ministry, and M. FRERE-ORBAN put as the condition of his withdrawal of a motion to adjourn the vote on the Military Budget, that the Ministry should undertake to pronounce itself on military reform before the 1st of March next."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Influence of the Elections—Government Manœuvres and Prospects—The Approaching Parliamentary Session—Numerous Projected Reforms—Count Andrassy's Attitude.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

Events have come to a temporary standstill at Vienna, and must remain there until the country has declared itself by the impending elections, recording its vote either for or against the new Cabinet. Pending that decision all conjectures are necessarily premature, for Prince AUERSPERG has in a measure engaged to stand or fall by the popular vote. Little apprehension is entertained, however, that the *vox populi* will be otherwise than favorable to the new ruler, whose family interest in Bohemia secures him the support of at least a large portion of the great landed proprietors of that kingdom, while the corresponding class in the neighboring province of Moravia is reckoned already as booked on the Ministerial side. It will be remembered that it was these two powerful classes which exercised the casting vote in the late elections in favor of Count HOHENWART. It seems, however, certain that the Poles—notwithstanding the failure of their negotiations with Prince AUERSPERG—loyally attend the Reichsrath, and thus add to the support of the present Government. The negotiations were broken off because the Poles demanded the recognition of their own Minister as a power independent of the Cabinet and not responsible with his colleagues for its acts. The Prime Minister was ready to concede a veto in all purely Galician affairs, and even to assign to the Galician Minister a favored position, but he decidedly declined the Polish proposition, which would have split up the Cabinet into two halves and materially weakened his own power, which, at the present conjuncture, rather requires strengthening. The difference is, however, not a vital one, and has not been permitted to disturb as yet the friendly relations between the two parties, or to conceal the reciprocal desire of each to conciliate the other. A compromise will doubtless be effected, and the projected strong cord of unity running through the Empire from East to West, composed of Magyars, Poles and Germans, promises to be plaited in as perfect strength as was originally proposed. The Poles have up to now acquitted themselves loyally in the crisis, refusing to listen to the sirens' voices coming on the one hand from Prague, and on the other from feudalist circles in Vienna, not suffering themselves to be misled by instigations to bring forward their demands in any other but a constitutional form, viz.: by appealing to the Reichsrath. Government has been effectively assisted by the mediation of Count GOLACHOVSKI, a tried servant of the Crown, and a popular Governor of the Polish provinces, possessing sufficient influence over his countrymen to pledge himself for their attendance in Parliament. The choice of a Cabinet Minister for Galicia seems a difficult matter to settle. Count WODZICKI having been suggested by the Poles on the basis of their propositions, has naturally declined office on their refusal. There appears to be most chance at present for M. ZIEMIALKOVSKI, a loyal supporter of the Crown, and the leader of the Centralist, Moderate and Pro-German Party. Notwithstanding some fiery agitations for the nationalist cause, under SMOLKA and similar revolutionary characters, the province is prepared to submit to his leadership.

GOVERNMENT MANŒUVRES.

Government is, meanwhile, sparing no pains to possess itself of popular support. The Prime Minister's brother—Ex-Prime Minister Prince CARLOS AUERSPERG—has placed himself at the head of the ministerial agitation among the landed proprietors in Bohemia, and the chief of the Cabinet himself has made his formal retirement for the Governor's post in Salzburg the occasion for utterances meant more for the nation than the Province. Nor are funds spared to influence the Press. The price of 950,000 florins has not been deemed too high for the proprietorship of the *Fremdenblatt* by the Cis-Leithan Minister; the Foreign Minister, Count ANDRASSY, embarking at the same time in the humbler enterprise of the purchase of *Neues Fremdenblatt* for 450,000 florins. The *Presse* has likewise once more changed owners, passing into the hands of the Central Bank, which is understood to act for Government.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

There is naturally a violent agitation going on on the eve of the elections, the result of which will in a manner decide the fate of the Empire; for if favorable to Government they will deprive malcontents for good and all of the weapons which they have hitherto unsparingly used with excellent effect, viz., abstention from Parliamentary attendance. This characteristic invests the coming session, though destined to be brief and assigned otherwise only to the discussion of dry financial matters, with unusual interest. Notwithstanding the hostile bearing of the Czechs—who even refused the use of the sessionrow of the Provincial Diet for the elections—and of the priests—whose spokesman, the Bishop of Linz, openly designates the question at issue as being one between Church and State, and admonishes his flock to vote for the Church—the progress of the movement seems uniformly favorable for the Ministers, and would have been still more pronouncedly so had not the Germans—according to their usual practice—fallen out among themselves almost as soon as they achieved the victory. The rupture is now happily made up, but it has lost the party a march which their adversaries have stolen upon them.

THE FUTURE.

Many rumors are current with regard to the coming session, the opening speech for which some papers affirm to be ready written and waiting in the Emperor's desk. That report is unfounded, and the *Bohemia* semi-officially announces that Ministers will not put their hand to the editorial work before the public voice has spoken by the elections. This appears to mean that if the elections go against them, Ministers will at once resign, and may be intended as a pressure upon the public vote, which is sick of continual changes. Indeed, every alternative almost, ought to be preferable to the patriotic Austrian of whatever party, to a crisis. Prince AUERSPERG seems inclined, after the long vacillations of his predecessors, to cut the Gordian knot by a decided attitude and bold stakes, for in addition to this first threat, conveyed by the *Bohemia*, he anticipates the discussion of the Budget by making its expeditious passage a Cabinet question. There is an excuse for this, for never has a Budget been laid before Parliament so late as this year, and the slightest delay threatens to bring public business to a dead lock. The Budget is said to be ready elaborated, undergoing the process of printing, under the care of Baron HOLZGETHAN, the last relic of the Hohenwart Cabinet, once more doomed to retain office by the refusal of Dr. BRESTH to relieve him of his burden. Dr. HERBST, one of the German leaders and a Minister before, has the next chance in popular opinion, but the season being so far advanced and the Budget so urgent, his appointment before the session is undesirable.

A PROPOSED REVISION OF THE ELECTION LAW.

Besides the Budget, Ministers propose to bring under discussion a revision of the Election law, projected to defeat their sulking antagonists, by separating the Reichstag (Imperial Parliament) from the Landtage (Provincial Diets.) It may be useful to quote an article reflecting on this subject, emanating obviously from a semi-official pen and published in the *Monday Review*, a leading Austrian weekly. "The Cabinet Auersperg," says the article, "is in a far more fortunate position than the 'Citizen Cabinet' was; it has not to take thought for such eventualities and influences as propelled GISKRA and HERBST into a course of vacillation. The situation has become clear; there is no need any longer to shrink from thorough measures for the sake of 'conciliation and liberty;' those who once might have occasioned differences among the friends of the Constitution are now united, and will create no disturbance. The question of a reform of the Election laws has been recognized as one of constitutional merit. The point at issue is not the composition of the House of Deputies, but the independent existence which that House is to obtain. There are no ideal pretensions to consider. Reforms may, therefore, be limited to the concrete aim of the separation of the Imperial Parliament from the provincial Diets. If this is provided for, there is no objection to the election by groups of provinces. The political feature of the present time must be the creation of a liberal basis, not its ulterior enlargement; that task must be left to the future. As a counterweight to the numerous destructive and disorganizing elements existing in Austria, the conservative element of the great landed interest will probably have to remain a characteristic of the popular representation for some time to come. However, Ministers have other tasks before them but those of mere organization. The *Tyrolese Ultramontanes* must have a damper put upon them. The Tyrolese Diet has elected members for a Reichsrath to discover a compromise, (the party object of the late Ministry,) not for a legal Reichsrath; if the Tyrolese delegates do not appear in Parliament, recourse must be had to direct elections in the Tyrol. The 'Liberal Tyrol' will, in that event, not be wanting in the Reichsrath. If, on the other hand, the Tyrolese delegates do attend the Reichsrath, their elections ought, of necessity, to undergo a searching examination, and the party of the Constitution will hardly once more be betrayed into the acceptance of returns that are not strictly based on provisions of the Constitution; it will annul these elections and furnish an opportunity for the exercise of the Supplementary Election bill. In Bohemia the Czech agitation may have to be met by abolishing its chief support districtal representations."

The article is of interest because it sketches out in pretty clear lines the course which the present Cabinet means to pursue. I must warn your readers, however, not to accept the term "Liberal" in its Austrian application, as more than it is intended for. "Liberal," in that sense, means no more than "constitutional." The great foes of the Constitution are the Ultramontanes, of which class the Tyrolese are singled out as the worst by the *Monday Review*, and the Separatist Nationalities, out of which the paper again selects the Czechs as the representatives of the class. A majority of two-thirds being indispensable for any modification of the Constitution, and the two opposing parties mustering a formidable number, their absence acts as a powerful brake on the wheel of progress, and the only means of removing it is to adopt a new law, like that proposed, which shall deprive a successful candidate of his seat, if he fails to appear in session within a fortnight of the opening. To avoid the dangers of a new election, the second candidate is declared returned, and upon his failing, the third, and so on. The sentence referring to the great landed interest is explained by the established practice of election in classes, which secures to the reactionary element of large landed proprietors—in contradistinction to the small or peasant proprietors—a powerful influence.

ADDITIONAL REFORMS.

Besides the electoral reform, Government is alleged to be treating of other reforms not less urgent, if the Empire is to rise from its present retrograde inactivity. A somewhat questionable project is imputed to the Minister of Justice, viz.: To copy strictly the new German Criminal Code and transplant it into Austria, in order thus to evade the troublesome elaboration of a reformed code of his own. Germany and Austria have much in common—language, tradition, habits; still the rigorous imitation of a northern institution may seem to invite criticism of servility by the new German nationalities, who hate German inventions simply because they are German. Moreover, the German code, though elaborated under the supervision of so able a lawyer as Dr. LEONHARDT, is not the perfection of Solonic wisdom.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S ATTITUDE.

While Prince AUERSPERG has broken up new ground within, Count ANDRASSY has been not less active without, with more apparent success, his task being easier. His circular has proved a diplomatic *chef d'œuvre* in its effect, though hardly so in its wording, which, after the elaborate periods and the masterly French of his predecessor, reads wonderfully dry and plain. It has the advantage, however, in the modern interpretation of language, of not "concealing thought," but telling the truth plainly, and by this novel characteristic it has become invested with so potent a charm as even to allay Prussian suspicions and restore amity among the three Eastern Great Powers of Europe. In this capital it was natural that the official document should meet with favor and provoke a formal recognition of its friendly sentiments. Peace is, beyond all doubt, the true interest of the House of HAPSBURGH, which owns as wide a territory already as it can well manage, and would only—as Count ANDRASSY points out—gather new weakness from conquest. In Russia, however, these expressions which have grown to be the hackneyed terms of ambitious autocrats, might far more easily have aroused suspicions not altogether unprompted possibly by pricks of conscience. But the Czar has read them in a friendly sense, instructed his Ambassador, even, to anticipate his German colleague in recording his appreciation of the friendly document. That might be mere outward form and etiquette. The altered tenor of the Russian Press, however, gives it an air of sincerity, for the menacing tone of the Nationalist Slav papers has been at once stopped—evidently from above—and only the *Exchange Gazette* still growls out cautious threats and insinuations regarding the proposed semi-independence of Galicia and Count BEUST's brief visit to Versailles. The latter event has also elicited a little censure from our friendly Court, the more as it was accomplished altogether by stealth, the Minister's intention to visit M. THIERS having been kept studiously secret. Allowance is, however, made for Count BEUST's cosmopolitan leanings, and the demands of etiquette on a Government desirous of preserving friendly relations with every one.

A CLOUDED HORIZON.

Count ANDRASSY's reference to the ill-advisedness of a policy aiming at conquest has no less a special than a general meaning. The unquiet East, which never ceases to be moved with schemes and intrigues, seems once more to prepare troubles for the adjoining empires. It is Servia this time—the "Piedmont of the East," as it styles itself—which threatens to disturb the peace. As the French and Germans habitually rave about the Rhine, often without meaning any real harm, it has become a favorite topic with Russians and Magyars to assert an intention of annexing Servia. The Magyars appear of late to have indulged in this bragging a little more freely than usual; consequently the Servians have fled under the wings of Emperor ALEXANDER, seeking protection where, in serious danger from the apprehended quarter, they are surest to find it, though their protector would, in such an event, probably act as the man did to the horse in the fable. Prince MILAN's visit to the Czar, who received him "as his own child," in Livadia has added fuel to the fire, being so open a pro-Prussian demonstration as even to awaken the suspicions of the Porte, now otherwise on the best of terms with Russia. Rumor has as usual added to the existing grounds of suspicion, by multiplying reports received as truth by the credulous orientals, one of them assigning a Russian bride to the youthful Prince of SERVIA by the machinations of one of the regency, M. BRISTIEF. The pro-Russian feeling is rather surprising, considering that no longer ago than 1868 the Czar proposed the union of Servia and Montenegro, under the crown of the latter, but politicians in these parts have grown in their suspicion of their ambitious neighbors, to know of no other protection than that of submission to equally ambitious rivals; and as their legitimate protector, the Porte, is too weak to afford them help, they naturally waver continually between Austria and Russia. No wars are generally harder to avoid than those provoked by third and weaker parties, and Count ANDRASSY evidently had a misgiving of the growing ill feeling between Hungary and Servia under the Prussian ægis. The passage in his circular was meant to remove the danger, and it is likely that it has done so, at least for the time.

Singular Coincidence in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 30.

On the day of Gen. WATERMAN's death, it is stated that a French clock in the house, which runs for fifteen days, stopped at exactly the moment that Gen. WATERMAN drew his last breath, and, more singular, it started again, without being touched, twenty-five minutes later. The clock was wound up, and is of such a design that only two persons in the house can start it when stopped; and it is said that neither of them touched the clock during that time. It might have all happened naturally enough, possibly. What are the chances?

VIRGINIA.

State Finances and Institutions—Illness of the Catholic Bishop of Richmond—The Descent Upon the "Hells"—The Militia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

The statement made by the Second Auditor of Virginia, in his latest report, shows that the total debt of the State, old and new, is $47,090,866 43, of which $44,759,616 43 is fundable under the Funding act, $2,331,250 (known as the sterling debt) to remain in the original bonds at five per cent. interest. The two-thirds of the debt which the State assumes and has promised to pay interest on amount to the sum of $31,393,910 96, of which $29,575,535 96 is at six per cent., and $1,818,375 (of the sterling debt) is at five per cent. The annual interest (payable semi-annually) on the debt thus assumed is $1,865,450 90, one-half of which falls due on the 1st of January, 1872. There is now about $2,000,000 in the State Treasury, but it may be safely asserted that no interest will then be paid, except to the incorporated colleges and other institutions of learning in the State, for whose benefit a special act has been passed. The House of Delegates, before adjournment on last Friday, passed a joint resolution suspending the payment of this January interest, but the Senate adjourned without acion upon it. Nevertheless, the Auditors and Treasurer consider themselves bound by the opinion of the Attorney-General, who has officially declared that there is no authority for the payment in the Funding act nor in any other existing statute—further legislation being required. The joint resolution suspending the funding is still in the hands of Gov. WALKER, who, it is positively asserted, will veto it, and who is reported to be now preparing a message to both branches of the General Assembly, stating in full his reasons for disapproval. $15,696,955 47 is the amount of the one-third of the debt to be "certificated" and postponed to await a settlement with West Virginia—which settlement is a most remote and doubtful contingency.

THE STATE PRISON.

There are 828 convicts in the Virginia Penitentiary, of whom 304 were received during the past year, or 255 negroes and 49 whites. Of the whole number of present convicts, 672 are negroes and 156 are whites. Of the negro convicts, 63 are women; of the white convicts, 4 are women. As the Penitentiary has at present only 170 small cells, of course it would be difficult to find lodgment in the institution for all of them; but there are at work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, under guard, 380 negro convicts and 53 whites—total, 433—leaving only 395 of all colors and sexes in the prison. Those at the Penitentiary are made to work—some as boot and shoe-makers, or blacksmiths, weavers, wheelwrights, carpenters, coopers, broom-makers, seamstresses, cooks, common laborers, &c. The result of this is that, whereas the Penitentiary, in 1868, cost the State $30,000, there is for the past year a balance of $2,625 61 to the credit of its manufactures and labor. The institution has recently had some new workshops added to it, and there is every prospect that its financial showing for the future will grow better and better. Of the convicts now in the Penitentiary, (or constructively there,) 685 were born in Virginia—591 negroes and 94 whites; 2 only, both white, in West Virginia; 12 in Maryland, 4 whites and 8 negroes; 49 in North Carolina, 40 negroes and 9 whites; 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 whites and 1 negro; 9 in Georgia, 5 whites and 4 negroes; 5 in New-York, 4 whites and 1 negro; and among the remainder are natives of nearly every State in the Union, and of nearly every country of Europe.

INSANITY.

There are three lunatic asylums in Virginia: the Western, at Staunton; the Eastern, at Williamsburg, and the Central, at Richmond. The last has been instituted since the war, and is intended exclusively for negroes. The Western asylum contains 342 patients, of whom 188 are males and 154 are females. The expenditures of this asylum for the past year amounted to a little over $70,000, leaving a balance of $3,636 out of $50,000 appropriated by the State for the year, and funds received from pay patients and the sale of articles manufactured in the asylum. In the Eastern Asylum there are 211 patients, 99 being males and 114 females. The disbursements of this asylum for the past year were $60,088 22. With the appropriation of $60,000 from the State, the money received from pay patients, &c., there is a balance on hand with the Treasurer of over $2,000. In the Central (colored) Asylum there are 175 patients, of which 79 are males and 96 are females. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to support this asylum for the past year, and it sufficed, with a balance over of about $2,000. The location and buildings of this colored asylum are merely temporary, and an asylum for colored lunatics will probably be permanently located in a more southern portion of the State. The reports of all three of the asylums complain of their crowded condition, and of how many applicants they have to reject. There are insane persons (chiefly colored) in nearly every jail in the State, and many are at large, or confined in private quarters, who should be in an asylum. There is a bill now before the Legislature to establish the Southside Lunatic Asylum, (for whites,) to be located at or near Lynchburg. Thirty thousand dollars was appropriated last year to enlarge the Eastern Asylum, and the Superintendent and Directors now ask for $105,000 for additional extension and repairs.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

There is only one asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind, located at Staunton. In the Deaf and Dumb Department there are 92 pupils, of which 44 are girls and 48 are boys. In the Blind Department there are 32 pupils, or 11 girls and 21 boys. These figures seem to show that, while females are more subject to insanity, males are more liable to become deaf and blind. This institution is almost wholly supported by an annuity from the State. There is no asylum for colored deaf and dumb or blind in Virginia, and it is contended that there are so few of these that there is no necessity for an asylum for them. This is a curious fact, if it be one.

ILLNESS OF A BISHOP.

Right Rev. JOHN MCGILL, Catholic Bishop of Richmond, is lying *in articulo mortis.* He has been very low for some weeks. He has been Catholic Bishop of this city for a great number of years, (near a quarter century, I believe,) and his high abilities and Christian character have won for him the respect and love of all denominations. His death will be greatly lamented.

RAID ON GAMBLERS BY A LOSING OFFICIAL.

Last week our Police, in a sudden spasm of morality, pounced down upon the numerous gambling "hells" that they had so long tolerated, and captured several well-known sports and their apparatus. The apparatus, by our laws, are devoted to destruction, and the gamblers themselves have been bound over to appear to answer indictment. This movement has effected little good, as all the "hells" are doing business as usual. But the gamblers themselves have not rested quietly under the measures taken against them, and they promise to make early developments to show that the city official who was the prime mover of the descent upon them has recently been losing heavily at faro, and that it is no sense of duty, but a spirit of spite and revenge that urges him to execute the law that has so long lain a dead thing in his hands.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The First (and only) Regiment of Virginia Volunteer Militia had its first parade here this afternoon, in the midst of a drizzling rain. There have been no negro companies yet organized in the State. Several have been enrolled, but their officers have never been able to get commissions. The Boards of Military Examiners are so strict on the colored officers that none of them have been through the ordeal successfully yet. A colored company over in Manchester has persisted in parading and drilling under the command of a negro named BAILEY. BAILEY was some time ago arrested by the Manchester authorities, and warned not to muster his company. He has not heeded the warning, and he has been arrested again, and will probably be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., bankers, of Washington City, were several years ago the agents of this State for the sale of bonds, &c. The firm failed, Virginia being among its principal creditors. The sum of ten thousand dollars has just been realized for the State from the assets of the bankrupts, and it is expected that more will yet be recovered.

E.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

Decision by Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Dec. 30.

NISI PRIUS.—Justice SHARSWOOD.—This morning the Judge delivered the following interesting opinion:

BURNHAM *vs.* SWEZEY.—The plaintiff, a woman, declares against the defendants, election officers of the Eleventh Election Division of the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, for refusing her vote at the general election held on the 10th day of October, 1871, averring that she was duly qualified in all respects according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. The defendants demur, and assign among other causes of demurrer that the declaration shows that the plaintiff is not a freeman in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution, article 3, section 1. It is beyond all question the provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, commonly called the Declaration of Rights, extend to and include both sexes, and that when the words "man" or "men" are therein used they comprehend also women. It is equally clear that a woman who is born in this country or naturalized as she may be under the acts of Congress, is a citizen as fully entitled to the protection of the Government as a man, and with a right fully to enjoy all the privileges which properly belong to citizens. But it does not follow that the elective franchise is one of their privileges. That is exclusively regulated by the Constitution, which has excluded many citizens from it by reason of age, non-payment of taxes, non-residence within the Commonwealth and the election district for a certain period of time. Nor can I perceive that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have any bearing or application upon the question. The third article, section 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, does not, in this respect at least, abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, for the elective franchise is not one of them, nor is the right of the plaintiff to vote denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

We are reduced, then, to the simple inquiry whether the word "freeman" in article 3, section 1, Constitution of Pennsylvania, was intended to confine the right of voting to citizens of the male sex. This section, so far as the matter in hand is concerned, is in effect from the Constitution of 1790, and that followed also the Constitution of 1776. In the latter, chapter 2, section 6, it is provided: "Every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for Representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an elector, provided always that sons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes." The Constitution of 1790 had also a similar proviso, showing clearly that by "freeman" only a male was intended. For, surely, had it not been so, the daughters, as well as the sons of freeholders or of qualified electors, would have been included. When the meaning of this word "freeman" is thus clearly ascertained from the language of the Constitution of 1776 and 1790, there can be no doubt that it ought to have the same meaning in the amended Constitution of 1839, although the proviso is not expressed in the same form—not being confined to the sons of qualified electors, but to all freemen between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two. There is only one other clause of the Constitution in which this word "freeman" is used, and there it most unquestionably is confined to males. Article 6, section 2, declares that "the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law." It is clear that the Constitution contemplates that the same class of persons who do the voting shall also do the fighting. The corresponding clause in the Constitution of 1776 is still clearer and more emphatic. "The freemen of this Commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defense." Chapter 2, section 5. The uniform construction of the provincial constitutions and charters in which the same word is employed, as well as under the constitutions since the Revolution, has been in accordance with the doctrine that none but males have the right to vote. *Contemporanea expositio est optima est fortissima ex lege.* In the Commonwealth *vs.* NORTH *et al.*, 3 Hazard's, Reg. 228, the Supreme Court of this State decided, when the charter of a church gave the right to vote to members generally, that the fact that for twenty-five years the females of the church had not voted, was conclusive. Chief-Justice GIBSON remarked: "There is no safer exposition of what was intended by such an instrument than usage." We can say that we have in Pennsylvania a uniform and uninterrupted usage of nearly two hundred years showing that women were never intended to possess the elective franchise. Such a usage ought to settle the construction, even if the words of the Constitution were more general and comprehensive than we have seen them to be.

Judgment for the defendant.

THE LIST OF THE LOST.

Little Yet Known of the Number of Lives Lost by the Chicago Fire—Names of Those Still Reported Missing.

From the Chicago Times, Dec. 30.

The estimates of the number who perished in the great fire have varied from 200 to 500. But when it is remembered that the hot breath of the conflagration withered to ashes great cubes of building-stone, and then blew the ashes out into the lake, it is sadly probable that many human bodies suffered precisely the same fate. Over 100 bodies, or portions of bodies, have been recovered. Nearly all of these have been identified, and the work of clearing away the rubbish is yet a long way from completion. Now, through the exertions of the Relief and Aid Society, the names of a host of others have been promulgated as missing since the fire. Of these it is fair to presume that at least three-fourths must be added to the list of victims. The letters of distressful inquiry which have been pouring in ever since for friends known to have been residing in the city have been attended to with all the care which could possibly be bestowed upon them. It is gratifying to know that the occasional publication of the names of parties missing has already borne good results, several having by this means been placed in communication with their friends. Some have hailed the calamity as affording an available cloak for escape from debts which hung heavily on them, and these will naturally conspire to render their whereabouts a mystery; others have been lost, and were such outcast and friendless ones that not a soul exists to think it worth while to make inquiry as to their present condition. The full list of those known to be missing is as follows:

Gabriel Henry Gordon, late with Mr. Howard, timber merchant, and Barclay McPherson Gordon, grocer, both from Jamaica; Oliver Johnson, a sailor, living at No. 30 North Market-street; Robert Montgomery, of No. 159 Quincy-street; Thomas Murphy, who was in the employ of a railroad company; Henry Blight, a painter, and his wife, Ann Blight; the Meissner Brothers, who did business at No. 76 West Washington-street; John Wood, who lived at No. 56 North State-street, with Mr. Stone, a butcher; Giacinto Bartolomei, an Italian wax-flower maker and modeler, on North Clark-street; Lilly Gould and Amelia Fransky, formerly of the Union Hotel, North Water-street; Thos. Halpine and family; Rose Lyon, who was employed at the Briggs House; John Shaw, a painter, who boarded on North Water-street; John Hopkins; Mrs. Chas. C. Clute; Philip P. Dausch, formerly of No. 246 North Franklin-street; Alexander J. Melfansy and his family; Miss Johanna Doherty, who was employed at No. 1,092 Wabash-avenue; Miss Wilhemine Schmidt and Rudolph Bandelow, the latter formerly at No. 245 Kinzie-street; Wm. Barnard, late of No. 814 North Wells-street; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, formerly of No. 226 Quincy-street; Mr. Alfred Roland Lilly, chemist, formerly at No. 171 Chicago-avenue; Miss Catharine Maikeprang, who lived at No. 393 North Wells-street; Joseph Puberle, a sculptor; Kennedy and Agnes Burke, who formerly resided at No. 44 West Lake-street; Carl Kerth, formerly of No. 55 Granger-street, North division; Albion J. Chard, formerly in the employ of Mr. Connell; James Gorman, formerly of No. 348, in alley-way, off State-street, corner Harrison; Mrs. N. S. Douglas, formerly of No. 131 Wabash-avenue; William Henry Brison, of No. 141 Polk-street; Rev. J. F. Goodrich, formerly boarding at Metropolitan Hotel; Herman Frommhold, of the firm of Frommhold & Lewis, tin and hardware, No. 166 North Clark-street; Augustin Cudman, a house-builder, formerly of No. 62 Granger-street; Louis Kramer, from San Francisco; Wm. C. Long, formerly of Saratoga, N. Y.; Mr. Scott Wilson, a young lawyer, formerly on Clark-street; John T. Latchan, who boarded at the Matteson House; Charles F. M. Archer and Richard G. Archer, who lived at No. 165 South Market-street; Mr. Richard M. Pearce, who lived at No. 50 Fifth-avenue; Edward Carrol Hamy, locksmith; Frank E. Rodney, a wheelwright; Edmund Sexton, John Sexton and Jeremiah Sexton, formerly of No. 18 Erie-street; John Burns and family, of No. 26 Van Buren-street; Patrick Flannery and family; John Gale a shoemaker, and member of St. Crispin's Lodge, of Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. Robert Gomm, a carpenter and builder, and his family; Thomas, James, Enoch and Edward Allen; Mr. George S. Malley, wife and child; Miss Hannah Nash, teacher; Mr. Peter McLean, who lodged with Alexander Stewart on Aberdeen-street, and Mr. Chas. McLean; John B. Johnson, who lived at Mr. Edward McQuaid's, No. 283 North La Salle-street; Hadley Mason, formerly of No. 68 Lake-street; Benjamin Isaacson, and family, formerly of North Clark-street; Mr. Peter Smith, of No. 75 South Clark-street; Henry M. O'Brien, Esq., who lived on the North side and did business on Dearborn-street; Michael O'Callahan, who was in one of the hospitals, and whose letters were addressed to No. 273 Michigan-street, opposite the Lake House; Mary Reade, Mr. Frank Whitcomb, formerly with Reid, Murdoch & Fischer; John O'Brien, tinner by trade; John Jones, formerly at F. D. Champlins, No. 730 West Lake-street; Wm. Marshall, with Hamlin, Hale & Co., Chas. W. Smith, Mrs. Mary Higgins, who lived on North La Salle-street, and her two children, who were boarding at St. Joseph's Academy; Hiram Becker and Jane Becker; Wm. A. Blatchford, formerly of No. 26 West Van Buren-street; Miss Bridget Sullivan, formerly living at No. 182 Desplaines-street; Miss Caroline Gilson, formerly a dress-maker, at No. 170 South Clark-street; Betsey A. Holmes and Lucinda Scott, who resided on Clinton-street; Louis Schick, formerly of Messinger & Schick's book-store, No. 116 Madison-street; Thomas Reardon; G. B. Stacey, formerly upholsterer at No. 31 Market-street; James and Eleanor Haring and family; Hugo Richter, formerly with Mr. Alexander, No. 88 Randolph-street; John O'Brien, who kept a livery-stable at No. 89 Illinois-street; Mrs. Sarah Jane Williams and her family, formerly of No. 539 North Franklin-street; Randolph Bristee, a draughtsman, with the Rock Island Railway Company.

In addition to the above, the following persons are inquired for by anxious relatives, whose letters have been received by the Society within the past week:

Benjamin F. West, formerly of the firm of Gardner, West & Wheeler, Otis Block, is inquired after by Mrs. Col. Wm. Dulany, No. 45 North Gilmore-street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Sydenham, of High-street, Salisbury, England, wishes to hear from her son, whose late address was No. 89 West Madison-street, and was a watch and clock maker.

Mrs. Sydenham wishes also to hear from Thomas Stagg, her husband's cousin, who lived on Fullerton-avenue.

Vincent R. Marsh is anxiously inquired after by his mother. Please address C. Voorhees, care of Butler & Johnson, John-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. J. P. Gillespie, who had returned from California, and was stopping at Prince's Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells streets, is inquired after by John M. Perkins, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

A LEADING QUESTION.

Rapid Transit—Should the City Build a Road?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES quite recently, reviewing the several railroad schemes that were preparing to press themselves upon the Legislature at its coming session, expresses the apprehension that, by their very numbers and conflicting interests, they may defeat each other, and no effective bill be passed. It is a well-grounded apprehension. It was in 1852 that Mr. SCHUYLER, at present Engineer of the New-York and New-Haven Company, and others, presented an application to the Legislature for a charter to build a depressed road, uncovered for the most part, extending from the Battery to the Harlem River. It was opposed, and the application was defeated. Had that bill been passed, and the road built, New-York would today have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, instead of less than 1,000,000, and have been a compactly built-up City, possessing a taxable property yielding at one per cent. a greater amount of revenue than she is now getting at two and a half times that rate of taxation.

From that day to this, and especially during the last ten years, efforts to procure charters of some kind, have been constant and importunate. Vast sums of money have been spent, a million of our legitimate population have been driven away to other States and counties, and $100,000,000 of legitimate City taxes have gone with them—the most enormous burdens of personal discomfort and tax upon time and patience have been endured by those who remain—and, though half-a-dozen charters have been passed from time to time, with the promise of each of immediately breaking ground, not a sod has yet been turned, not a stone has been laid, and the people continue to grumble and "hang by the strap," or go a-foot as before.

And what is the prospect ahead? Are there fewer schemes on foot? Are the schemers less energetic or determined? Are their interests less? On the contrary, every element of defeat which has existed for the ten years past, exists with double force today, intensified by the increasing interests involved, and I predict that though a dozen charters may be possessed, we shall get no railroad for the next ten years to come, unless it be one like the "Viaduct," more terrible in its infliction upon the people than was the evil it was intended to remove. It is a shame and a humiliation that a million people, who pay $25,000,000 of taxes annually into the City Treasury, should be abandoned by the government that thus extorts their money, and turned over to be plundered by irresponsible corporations; that they are now on their knees begging a private monopoly to afford them the means of prosecuting the very business upon which that government maintains its existence.

The proposition before us is a very simple one. Whoever builds us a road, whether the City or private capitalists, the people have got to pay for it; and the question is, shall we pay it in fifteen and twenty cent fares, (see Viaduct charter,) to enable private monopolists to divide ten per cent. upon thrice-watered stock, or shall we pay only the interest on the proper cost of the road, with the cost of working, and a small additional sum as a sinking fund to ultimately retire the debt. In the one case the fare will never exceed five cents, and we shall have a road immediately—in the other we shall pay ten to fifteen cents, (see Central Underground charter,) or fifteen and twenty cents (see Viaduct charter) and get the road when we can.

Now let us suppose a depressed road of forty feet in width for four tracks, and fourteen in depth, constructed on the Arcade plan, with narrow open cut in the center for light and ventilation, and extending from the Battery to Harlem River, under streets parallel and near to Broadway, as Greenwich-street, West Broadway, Laurens-street, Sixth and Ninth avenues, will cost $20,000,000. A careful estimate has been made, showing the cost of such a road, fully equipped, will be less than $15,000,000; but let us call it $20,000,000. The annual interest on this sum at seven per cent. is $1,300,000. To pay this would require a daily net earning of $3,835 50. If the road should move but 100,000 passengers daily, (thirty per cent. more than the Third-avenue horse-cars alone now move,) its gross daily earnings at five cents each is $5,000. Allowing its freight and mail earnings to only pay its working expenses, (and they will ultimately do far more,) we have at the very outset, this road at five cents fare, paying its own way, and providing a fund to ultimately extinguish its cost without the charge of a dollar to a single taxpayer. But this is not by any means a complete statement. The London tunnel has but two tracks, yet Mr. FOX, its resident Engineer, says it has carried in a single day 240,485 passengers. Our road with four tracks must have more than double its capacity, for our swift trains are not impeded by any necessity for frequent stops, and the form of the island is such as to throw almost the entire moving population upon it. Let us suppose the road will carry 400,000 passengers daily, instead of 100,000, and we shall see that with a fare of three cents, or even two cents, we shall still pay its expenses and leave a sinking fund surplus, without any resort to taxation. And still this argument sinks into utter insignificance compared to another—the effect of the road upon valuation of property. It has been many times shown elsewhere that the immediate effect of this improvement upon the 70,000 vacant lots in this City will be to more than double their value, raising the amount of tax revenues now derived from them from less than $5,000,000 to more than $10,000,000 as bare lots, and as improved lots, built upon, from less than $5,000,000 to more than $28,000,000, or so that we shall be able to meet all our City expenses hereafter, including the interest on the bonds, at a rate of taxation not greater than one per cent.

The question then is, Shall we build this road ourselves, and thus secure this immense relief from the burdens of taxation, and at the same time the almost free transportation of our people, or shall we turn it over to a monopoly, getting the road when we can and charging ourselves with a cost utterly destructive to every business prosperity and interest? I have referred only to a west side road. Of course, a similar accommodation must be had for the east side. Fourth-avenue continued down to the City Hall and a connection with the East River Bridge, is obviously the proper route for such a road. The same argument exists for building it by the City. But three monopolies are already in possession of the larger part of that route. They have expended large sums of money there, and have acquired interests which should be respected. I take it for granted, therefore, that when offered the alternative of building this road and enjoying alone the franchise with four additional tracks, or of having the City build it for them, and charging them a proper interest on its cost, they will be quick to build the road. If not, let the City build it, and let them pay for the advantages they enjoy. A bill carrying out these general principles was before the Legislature last Winter. It appointed a commission whose names were at once a guarantee of the integrity and prompt execution of the work, and provided the funds by issuing City bonds for that purpose. But the bill had no corruption fund behind it—no provision in it for "the boys," and not a dollar of plunder for anybody. It, of course, found no favor with that Legislature. At the coming session it will be introduced anew.

And now, Mr. Editor, is it not time that our City journals should take up this matter in a practical manner. It is no credit to our age that a journal like the *Tribune* should see in a measure like this only "something suspicious," while its pages were made pictorial and its columns eloquent in favor of the "Viaduct," whose very first measure was the destruction of taxable property enough to pay, with its taxes, the whole interest on the City bonds for a City road; and whose next uses to saddle the people with nearly, or quite, the whole of its immense cost of construction, while it also saddled them with fifteen or twenty cent fares as the cost of riding upon it. Nor is it creditable that a paper like the *Evening Post* should still hope this scheme of public plunder may be carried into execution.

The TIMES has led us nobly toward one reform; will it not bear the standard as we move toward another not less beneficent? Let us have this road—let us have it without delay—built by commissions such as we may now choose, (the new Central Park Commission, for instance,) and New-York will enter upon a new career of prosperity, and this horrible nightmare which has so long brooded over all her interests be forever dispelled.

S. E. CHURCH.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2—A. M.

The New-Year was, of course, welcomed by a general Holiday yesterday, and Wall-Street was deserted. Today the scene will be altogether changed, and the Street, the Stock Exchange and the surrounding Banks and Banking Offices will be alive with discussion and payments and reinvestments of the New-Year Dividends. Although there is an inclination in some quarters to greatly overestimate the aggregate sum to be paid out here and in the neighboring Atlantic cities, the actual known amounts in the several departments of Loans, Stocks, Savings, &c., denote the immense wealth of the country in invested Money capital, as compared even with ten or twelve years ago.

As appropriate to the first business day of the New Year, when most of the Dividends fall due, we republish below, with such additions as have been announced or ascertained since Saturday, our table of Half-yearly Dividends.

THE NEW-YEAR DIVIDENDS—HALF YEARLY.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 5-20s	$589,950,150	3	$17,698,504
United States 6s, 1881	283,681,200	3	8,510,436
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
U.S. 6s, to Pacific Roads	64,618,832	3	1,938,649
N. Y. Bounty Loan	19,511,396	3½	682,898
N. Y. Canal Loans, &c.	12,887,754	1½*	193,316
California Aid Bonds	1,500,000	3½	52,500
California State Debt	3,506,000	3½	122,710
Ohio State Debt	9,675,343	3	290,260
Penn. State Debt	31,107,108	2½	777,677
Mass. State Debt	16,682,068	2½	417,050
Vermont State Debt	1,227,000	3	36,810
Illinois State Debt	1,893,496	3	56,804
Delaware State Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Georgia, (acknowled'd)	5,514,500	3¼	179,221
R. I. State Debt	2,274,000	3	68,220
Maine State Debt	8,067,900	3	242,037
Maryland State Debt	12,217,475	1¼@1½*	183,094
La. Debt, (at N. O.)	22,560,233	2½@3	659,927
Connecticut State Debt	6,675,900	3	200,277
Michigan State Debt	2,376,292	3	71,288
Kansas State Debt	1,341,675	3½	47,008
Missouri State Debt	17,866,000	3	535,980
New-Jersey State Debt	2,896,200	3	86,886
N. Hampshire St. Debt	2,752,200	3	82,566
Arkansas State Debt	2,700,000	3	71,000
Alabama Railroad Debt	6,000,000	4	240,000
Alabama Debt	5,382,800	2½@4	158,560
Ala. N. and S. Road	1,980,000	4	79,200
Lake Shore Loans	5,600,000	3½	196,000
Rome and Watertown	3,000,000	3½	105,000
California Pacific	2,500,000	3	75,000
Grand Rapids Bonds	4,000,000	3½	140,000
Jesup & Co. R. Bonds	6,088,000	3½	243,080
Chicago City	6,000,000	3½	210,000
Mo., N. O. and Texas R.	4,000,000	4	160,000
Bloomington and West.	5,000,000	3½	175,000
West Wisconsin Bonds	4,000,000	3½	140,000
Morris & Essex Stock	11,900,950	3½	416,533
Illinois Cen., (Feb. 1)	25,280,240	5	1,264,120
Lake Shore, (Feb. 1)	37,280,000	4	1,511,200
Central Pacific Bonds	34,102,000	3	1,023,060
Union Pacific Bonds	27,237,000	3	817,110
North Pacific Bonds	10,000,000	3.65	365,000
Atlantic and Pacific	10,000,000	3	300,000
Rock Island Bonds	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Reading Stock	30,401,600	5	1,520,080
North-west P. Stock	20,370,293	3½	712,960
Dubuque and S. City	5,000,000	2	100,000
Michigan Central	13,225,848	5	661,292
Del. & H. Leased lines	8,500,000	3½	297,500
N. Y., N.H. & Hartford	9,300,000	5	465,000
Nor. and Worcester	2,364,000	5	118,200
Nashville and C. Bonds	1,500,000	3	45,000
Fort Wayne Stock	19,716,000	1¾*	345,000
Midland Bonds	8,000,000	3½	280,000
N. J. Transportation	7,295,000	7	510,664
Harlem Stock	10,000,000	4	400,000
Macon and Western	2,500,000	5	75,000
Clev. and Pittsburg	7,500,000	2½*	187,500
Missouri Pac. Bonds	2,000,000	3½	70,000
Gt. Western Marine	1,000,000	6	60,000
Guaranty & Indemnity	2,000,000	5	100,000
Camden and Amboy	9,865,645	7	690,595
Central N. Jersey	15,000,000	2½*	375,000
Cen. Jersey Land Co.	3,000,000	3½	90,000
Stonington Road	2,000,000	4	80,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	5	220,000
New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	4	100,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5	100,000
Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Market	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	6	60,000
Continental	2,000,000	4	80,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	4	200,000
Central National	3,000,000	4	120,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	35,000
North America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	5	40,000
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	6	90,000
East River	350,000	4	14,000
Chatham	450,000	6	27,000
Irving	500,000	4	20,000
Citizens'	400,000	5	20,000
Grocers'	300,000	5	15,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	6	60,000
Oriental	300,000	6	18,000
Builders'	100,000	5	5,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
Leather	600,000	6	36,000
Manf. and Merchants'	500,000	4	20,000
Marine	400,000	6	24,000
Fifth National	250,000	3½*	8,750
First National	500,000	5*	25,000
Second National	200,000	5	10,000
People's	412,500	5	20,625
Dry Goods	1,000,000	3	30,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	4	40,000
Third National	1,000,000	4	40,000
New-York Exchange	500,000	3½	17,500
Atlantic	300,000	4	12,000
Bull's Head	200,000	4*	8,000
Chemical	300,000	6*	18,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	3½	17,500
Farmers' Trust	2,000,000	5	100,000
Union Trust	1,000,000	5	50,000
National Trust	500,000	5	25,000
Manhattan Savings	7,575,000	3	227,250
Broadway	2,087,000	3	62,610
Merchants' Clerks'	3,226,000	3	96,780
East River	4,862,000	3½	170,170
Citizens'	6,972,000	3	209,160
Metropolitan	6,113,000	3	183,390
Irving	2,765,000	3	82,950
Third-avenue	6,064,000	3	181,920
Atlantic	2,941,000	3	88,230
Mutual Benefit	626,000	3	18,780
Excelsior	420,000	3	12,600
People's	243,000	3	7,290
Greenwich	7,845,000	3	235,350
Market	1,060,000	3	31,800
Emigrant Industrial	8,840,000	2¾@3	244,310
Total thus far reported			$51,043,749

* Quarterly.

The following Savings Banks have not yet announced their Half-yearly Dividends. They will all come in before the Third Monday in January, (15th,) and will no doubt average 3 ₱ cent.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime	$10,275,000	Mechanics' and Traders'	$3,810,000
Bowery	23,808,000	Harlem	605,000
Bleecker	12,324,000	German	6,017,000
Seamen's	9,873,000	New-York	2,146,000
New-Amsterdam	227,000	Franklin	868,000
Ger., Up-town	662,000	Sixpenny	1,659,000
Security	451,000	Eleventh Ward	354,000
North River	633,000	West Side	180,000
Teutonic	469,000		
Abingdon	51,000		
Dry Dock	8,381,000	Total	$88,791,000
Dividends already reported on			61,639,000
Total New-York City			$150,430,000

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

Brooklyn	$9,593,000	Williamsburg	$8,588,000
Dime	5,989,000	Dime, W'msburg	1,264,000
East Brooklyn	519,000	Emigrant	195,000
East New-York	65,000	German	835,000
Germania	355,000	Greenpoint	196,000
Long Island	1,347,000	Kings County	1,724,000
South Brooklyn	4,546,000	Park	82,000
Total in Brooklyn			$35,348,000

It is announced from Washington that the Dividends of Jan. 1, 1872, and all Dividends subsequently declared *out of the earnings of* 1871, will be subject to the Income Tax of 2½ ₱ cent.

Among the New Year changes in partnerships are the following: GEORGE W. FARLEE takes the place of HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT in the house of Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co. The new house of ALLEN, STEPHENS & Co., comprises B. F. ALLEN, of Des Moines; WM. A. STEPHENS and HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT. The old house of KIDD, PEIRCE & Co. is dissolved, and Mr. C. H. PEIRCE succeeds to the business. Mr. D. T. WORDEN and Mr. JAMES H. LEVERICH form the new house of WORDEN & LEVERICH. Mr. J. C. GRACIE and Mr. J. C. WESTERVELT form the new house of J. K. GRACIE & WESTERVELT. Mr. G. WILLARD withdraws from DE FOREST, WILLARD & Co., and the firm is changed to DE FOREST & MARSTON. Messrs. B. G. ARNOLD & Co. succeed Messrs. ARNOLD, STURGES & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

7-30 GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Railroad Company.

The absorption of these bonds by investors has been very rapid during the last three months, while the exchanges of 5-20s and other securities are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

The bonds bear 7-30 interest in gold, have 30 years to run, are exempt from United States tax, and are offered at par and interest in currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

☞ THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROADS AS CREATORS OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

The remarkable growth of the United States in material prosperity has been a favorite theme with American and European statesmen of late years. The wonderful increase in our foreign, domestic and internal commerce within the space of twenty years is without a parallel in the history of any other country. In 1852 the entire foreign commerce of the United States was $422,603,808, and in 1871 the total was swelled to $1,082,997,946. These figures indicate plainly the increasing commercial importance of the United States among the maritime nations of the globe. The foreign commerce of Great Britain is estimated at $3,000,000,000, and that of France at $1,600,000,000. The United States in its foreign commerce now ranks third among the civilized nations, and it is only fair to presume that in a few years our country will outstrip France, and rank second. The domestic or coastwise commerce has also greatly increased within the same period of twenty years. The internal commerce of the United States carried by railroads alone presents an increase from 1852 to 1871, twenty years, which is not only marvelous but almost incredible. In 1852 the value of the merchandise tonnage of all the railroads in the United States was SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and in 1871 the value of this tonnage was ELEVEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. In 1852 there were 12,908 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and at the present time about 53,000 miles. The great increase in the commerce of the United States—foreign, domestic and internal—has been brought about chiefly by the development of the great resources of the country. Railroads have been the great means of developing these resources, both agricultural and mineral; and any one who will carefully study the figures of our foreign and internal commerce, noted above, and then compare them with the increased railroad mileage of the country, must see that this great increase in national wealth and commercial prosperity can be credited mainly to railroads. Great as is the present railroad mileage, it is nevertheless too small for the actual wants of the people. This want of new railroads is particularly felt in the matter of trunk lines. What the people need is not so much local roads, but more lines from the sea-board to the interior, and also roads which will materially shorten existing trunk lines. Conspicuous among such new railway enterprises is the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, now rapidly approaching completion. A part of the road has been in active operation for some time past, and the business of the line has demonstrated its complete success. The saving of distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be very great by this road, which must attract to it a large through business. The Company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres of fine rolling prairie lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The mortgage prohibits the sale of these lands at less than four dollars per acre, and the money derived from land sales is used by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as a sinking fund to retire the bonds of the Company.

We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Both interest and principal are payable in gold, the interest in February and August, free of tax. *The bonds of the Eastern Division were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest, equal to 104½ to 105½. We commend these facts and figures to discriminating investors, who, no doubt, will fully appreciate the merits and value of this investment.*

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a perfectly safe bond on a completed road are invited to apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 1, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was small; 17 cars came to hand containing generally light State Steers, prices from 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards trade was good, although many usual purchasers remained away. Quality ranged from common to good; prices from 10½@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 10 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. There were no other quotations on this forenoon, as the Sheep sold were done so on private terms to oblige customers.

SALES.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 47 Steers, Illinois and Ohios mixed, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for F. FRENCH & Co. 50 Steers, Iowas, nice cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also for selves, 20 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 90 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; also 60 Steers, Illinois good cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; again, 16 Steers, Illinois good cattle, at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. G. BRIGHT sold for self 30 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 19 State Bulls, live weight 10¼ cwt., for $52 ₱ head; also 42 Steers, Illinois plain cattle, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. HEALY & GILLESS sold for selves 182 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 7¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. J. WHEELER sold for self 192 Steers, Ohios and Illinois mixed, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 10 cwt. G. AYRAULT sold for J. AYRAULT 18 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundreth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 1, 1872: 1,837 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 3 calves. Western stock: 145 head of horned Cattle, 26 Calves, 350 Veals, 29 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 31, 1871: 2,836 head of horned Cattle, 6,829 Hogs, 6,028 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 1, 1872: 4,454 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Veals, 43 head of horned Cattle, including Cows.

Ravages of Small-Pox in Philadelphia.

The whole number of deaths in Philadelphia from all causes last year, was 16,993, of which 1,879 were caused by small-pox. Up to the 1st of September last only 47 had died from this disease in that city; since that time the mortality has been frightful, the number of deaths being 1,832. The following is a statement by months of the deaths by small-pox in that city during the year:

Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.
January	3	August	16
February	1	September	18
March	2	October	236
May	2	November	502
July	5	December	1,094
Total			1,879

Of the whole number there were:

Adults	720	Natives of the United States	1,589
Minors	1,159	Foreign	249
Boys	578	Unknown	65
Males	1,016	Colored	142
Females	863		
Girls	581		

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON. (Italian opera.) Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,941 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We read in a City paper, which has hitherto supported the Tammany Ring, the following paragraph:

"One thing is evident among all these squabblings, fightings, bargainings and tradings at Albany, and that is that political reform is a most barefaced humbug, and that the people who honestly thought they had purified the body politic at the recent election, stand a good chance of finding a legislative session this Winter at the State capital that for corruption, lobbying, buying and selling, will cast all its infamous predecessors into the shade."

This is, perhaps, a natural view for Ring papers to take; but there is no danger of its turning out to be the true view. The journal which makes the above remarks has conspicuously failed to appreciate the force and tendency of public opinion. It does not even now understand the spirit which animates the people. They are fully resolved that political reform shall *not* be "a most barefaced humbug"—and they will succeed. The people are greater than the wire-pullers and the politicians—a fact which we hope will some day receive due notice in the "intellectual department" of the *Herald*.

The movement against TWEED will be at once commenced in the Legislature. In common with TOM FIELDS, he has not yet dared to show himself at Albany. The memorial to be presented to the Legislature today is with the view of preventing him making any official appearance there at all. It is drawn up in the interests of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and after reciting the unanswered charges made against TWEED in the columns of the TIMES, and now being prosecuted in the Courts, it proceeds to detail the fraudulent means by which his election to the Senate was procured, and concludes by demanding his exclusion from that body. The Senate will only be paying the needful respect to its own dignity, and to the wishes of the people it represents, by granting the request embodied in the memorial.

A Good Beginning.

The Assembly has undoubtedly begun well in deciding upon the choice of Mr. HENRY SMITH for Speaker. There will probably be a great beating of the gong about "Federal influence," and all the rest of it, but the plain truth of the matter appears to be that no suspicion of corruption rests upon HENRY SMITH, while ALVORD, his chief competitor, is the representative of all the mischievous "Rings" now in existence. This is quite enough to decide the superior claims of Mr. SMITH. We have had no particular candidate to recommend—any honest man would have satisfied us; and we begin the session, as we mean to go on, with a full determination to have no mystery or secrets in our dealings toward the public. We have the deepest interest in securing the work of reform which we were so anxious to bring about, and for which we have earnestly labored. We may be wrong in some of our conclusions, but at any rate we shall aways tell our readers plainly the grounds upon which we form these conclusions, and leave them to judge between us and our opponents. We have no clique to serve. The public who responded to our appeals in the November elections, are entitled to straightforward treatment from us, and that, at least, they shall always have.

There need not be much doubt as to the wisdom of selecting Mr. SMITH in preference to Mr. ALVORD. Take the admissions of the journals which have certainly not been very prominent in the work of reform. The *Herald* yesterday said of ALVORD: "He has the full strength of the Canal and Railroad Rings. The lobby leaders are all loud supporters of ALVORD, and, as they are well-known to pay members the full amounts they promise, and never to go back on their friends, they have great influence on all Assemblymen who are ready to be 'seen.' In addition to these the powerful Canal Ring, represented by Doc DENNISON, of Syracuse, JEM BELDEN, J. LORD, GEORGE LORD, WILLARD P. JOHNSON, GEORGE C. GREENE, Canal Appraiser, WASSON, Ex-Canal Appraiser, and other contractors, using its great influence in ALVORD'S favor. The canal men have important interests at state, which will be affected by the result of the organization of the House. In addition to these ALVORD derives strength from such old members as MAT BEMUS, JEMMY HUSTED, ALBERGER, and others, who understand the importance of having a friend in the Speaker's chair, and who are experts at making combinations on the floor. Negotiations have already been opened, it is said, between TOM STEWART and Police Commissioner HANK SMITH, as the representatives of TWOMBLY and ALVORD," &c. &c.

The Albany correspondent of the *Sun* lets the "cat out of the bag" in a similar manner. He says that the Erie Ring was in ALVORD'S favor. Mr. HORACE GREELEY and MARK LANAGAN—a singular combination—were working in the same interest. A. D. BARBER, the professional briber, was exerting himself to the utmost for ALVORD. By another ominous coincidence, TWEED'S old quarters at the Delavan House were occupied by HORACE GREELEY. We refer our readers, for a full insight into the contest for the Speakership, to the letter from our Albany correspondent, who has had many years' experience of legislative doings, and whom we should not trust as we do if we did not know that he is not to be reached by the sinister influences which surround men at Albany.

Altogether, we can safely assure the public that the choice of Mr. SMITH is another great victory for reform—we hope it will prove the crowning victory. If Mr. SMITH goes wrong, we shall very soon inform the public—he has no claim to our support, except in so far as he faithfully protects the interests of the community. The new Attorney-General, FRANCIS BARLOW, is eager for the work which lies before him. We shall not only soon have the new charter before the Legislature, but the corrupt Judges will be impeached, and the Erie Ring will be attacked. It is not too much to say that this work would have been attempted under enormous, perhaps insuperable difficulties, had ALVORD been made Speaker. In such a matter as this, to begin the work well is half way toward finishing it well. The Tammany and Erie Rings are not dead, but they can be prevented from doing much further mischief if the Legislature will do its duty; and yesterday they gave an earnest of their intentions. We can only say again that when anything goes wrong, we will candidly tell the public; and in the meantime we ask them not to be discouraged by the clamors of Fenton, Erie, or Tammany journals, but to believe that the right cause is bound to win.

The Work of the Children's Aid Society.

There is one element in the future of the City of New-York which is unsurpassed in importance by any other. It is the fate of its poor children—of that vast multitude of young boys and girls who, from one cause or another, are deprived of the influences of a decent and comfortable home, and left to grow up as best they can in the midst of poverty, temptation, ignorance and degradation. These children are the material from which the "dangerous classes" are recruited. They furnish apprentices to thievery and violence, and victims to prostitution and the rum-hole. The boys swell the ranks of ignorant and vicious voters, who clog the advance of our political institutions, or drag them down with abuse and perversion. The girls are not only lost to that body of virtuous women whose work and influence are the safeguards of civilization, but they are made to feed the worst and most corrupting vices and passions with which civilization has to contend.

This element in the future of our City is not only one of prime importance, it is one with which individuals can do so little that it may as well be said at once that they can do nothing. Response to beggars at the door only aggravates instead of suppressing the evil, for while it furnishes but a transient relief to the few worthy who are thus reached, it encourages idleness and prevents the growth of self-respect. Subscriptions to orphan asylums, excellent in themselves, reach but a small portion of a small class. Other charitable institutions, like the very admirable Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, address themselves to palliating the evil in a later stage, when palliation is all that can be attempted. Public schools only meet the cases of those who are one stage above the class we refer to, and who have a home from which some one is willing and ready to send them to school.

Fortunately for our City, it has had provided for it an instrumentality through which we can all work toward the proper management of its poor children. Thanks to the foresight and devotion of the men who, seventeen years ago, laid the modest foundation of the now beneficent Children's Aid Society, it is in the power of each of us who wishes to do so to contribute without waste, and with confidence, to the improvement of the conditions of the homeless or worse than homeless children. This Society has gradually called into existence an elaborate and efficient machinery for the performance of this work. Its principal agencies are five lodging-houses, nineteen industrial schools, and eleven night schools. It is impossible to exaggerate the intelligence, energy, and skill with which these agencies are employed. At the lodging-houses the boys and girls who have no other and no fit homes, are supplied with clean and comfortable quarters, with plenty of wholesome food, and with conveniences for bathing, while their clothing is looked after, mended, cleaned, and renewed as need occurs; they are instructed in the simple branches of study, and amusements are afforded them of a genuinely interesting and perfectly pure and healthy character. Here, it will be seen, are the elements of a good home, strongly contrasted with the conditions by which the children are surrounded in the life from which they are rescued. Those who can pay are charged a very small sum for these privileges, a practice which encourages thrift, while it does not prevent the sense of kindliness and helpfulness on the part of the managers of the institutions.

In the industrial schools, which are for girls, the children are taught to sew by hand and on machines, and taught thoroughly, not in a way to make them simply dabsters, but so that they can help themselves, and, at a proper age, earn their own living.

In the night schools, little more is attempted than to open the eyes of the scholars to the fact that there is something better than the dirt, and ignorance, and vice of the streets, and to point out, as far as possible, the way to attain it. All these instrumentalities are supplemented by the plan of emigration which takes the children from their City surroundings and places them in healthy homes, with honest work to do, and pure influences about them. This is mainly done in the West, only one of every eight children thus provided for being placed in the City.

Figures can but inadequately express the extent of the work thus accomplished, but they tell a great deal. Within the last year, more than twenty-four thousand children have been brought under the influence of one or other of the Society's institutions. Of these, 3,386 have been provided with permanent homes, under the supervision of careful agents. This swells the number thus cared for since the establishment of the Society, in 1854, to 25,215. From the free Sewing-machine School, 845 operators have been sent into the world, and the average number of those receiving instruction in this industry is two thousand per year. This work is beginning to tell directly on the statistics of crime. The Secretary finds a remarkable decrease in arrests for those offenses which homeless boys and girls are peculiarly liable to commit, and claims, with justice, that the work of the Society is largely to be credited with producing this decrease. Thus, the commitments of females for vagrancy have fallen in eleven years from 5,880 to 548, in spite of the increase of population. Commitments of females for petit larceny have fallen, in twelve years, from 944 to 572. The same tendency is observable in the commitments of males for offenses in which boys are most frequently detected. It is impossible to mistake the significance of these facts. No one who has investigated the work of the Society can doubt its peculiar usefulness. We do not hesitate to commend it unqualifiedly to our readers, and we once more entreat them to send substantial help in money to Mr. C. L. BRACE, of No. 19 East Fourth-street.

The Aldermanic Muddle.

The proverb about rogues falling out received pretty forcible illustration by yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. HALL had resolved to stick to his friends to the last, and had indeed drawn up his reasons for disregarding Judge BRADY'S prohibition against reappointing the old Board, and against recognizing any other save the Reform Board as the Common Council of the City of New-York. But HALL'S reputation for trustworthiness—never of the best—has been steadily declining of late, and COMAN, WOLTMAN & Co. expressed in their forcible vernacular the conviction that the Mayor was about to "go back on them." The happy suggestion of their Clerk was, therefore, taken up with alacrity, and the last moments of the Tammany Board were occupied by a little comedy of Reform, in which the members appeared for the first and last time in the rôle of pure-minded and incorruptible patriots.

It was on Oct. 24 that the Associated Committee of Citizens gave in their report upon the condition of the City and County finances, in which they stated, affording at the same time very conclusive proofs for the assertion, that "frauds and robberies of the most infamous character have been committed, with the connivance and co-operation of some of the officials who were appointed to guard the interests of the people." The Aldermen who had been associated with Mr. BOOTH'S Committee withdrew from any active participation in its labors when they found that the work was being prosecuted in good faith. They refused to concur either in the main conclusions of the report, or to sign the reports of the subcommittees on which they had served. Two months of reflection have, however, enabled Messrs. DIMOND, SCHLICHTING, PLUNKITT, and WOLTMAN, to come to the conclusion that the report of their associates was "fully justified and called for by the facts." Thereupon the Board of newly-converted Reformers proceeded to instruct Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. HARDY to prepare articles of impeachment against the Mayor "for malfeasance and misfeasance in office."

As a parting gift to the public, this resolution would not have been amiss. As an effort to "get behind" the Mayor and to help them to defy the law, it was an obvious insult to the public understanding. The action of HALL in the cases with which the Aldermen had confronted him, were characterized by his usual airy contempt for official decency. He told the Aldermen elect that but for the unexpected hostility of the old Board, he would have taken advantage of a legal quibble, to act in a manner which would probably have occasioned a riot in and around the City Hall. He plainly intimated that he did not care a rush either for the rights of the people, or for the mandate of the Supreme Court, and that his personal interests were the only thing which, as Mayor of the City, he felt bound to respect. Mayor HALL'S appointment was a formula with which the Reform Board of Aldermen could readily have dispensed. Their election to office involved an all but universal condemnation of the man who cynically gave them the benefit of a title which their own appeal to the Courts had declared to be an illegal one. Of course, the new Board was not responsible for the Mayor's offensive patronage, but we think it would have consulted its self-respect in abstaining from anything approaching to a show of gratitude in return. We fail to see that there was any crying necessity for rescinding the impeachment resolution of the late Board of Aldermen. The quarrel between the Mayor and his late backers was an affair with which the new men had nothing to do, and the resolution proceeding from it might, at least, have been left over for consideration.

Without the formality of consulting counsel on what is strictly a legal point, the new Board declared, in a very loosely-worded resolution, that the decision of their predecessors is "void and of no effect." If this was based upon HALL'S opinion, embodied in his letter to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, then it proceeds upon the assumption that section 29 of the charter of 1870 is a perfect specimen of the legal trickery with which that instrument abounds. That section vests the power of impeachment in the resolutions of two-thirds of the two Boards of the Common Council. It further provides for the trial of such impeachment by the full Court of Common Pleas, and prescribes it as the duty of the Court to define, by rule, "the *mode* of impeachment and trial of charges." HALL'S letter assumes that articles of impeachment were passed by the Common Council; their resolution simply instructs counsel to prepare articles of impeachment. The initiative of the Aldermanic Boards is clearly enough provided for by the charter, and it would be a somewhat preposterous method of legal interpretation to suppose that the clause in question debarred them from taking any action at all until the Court of Common Pleas should have defined the mode of conducting an impeachment, not yet resolved upon.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the scenes which attended the service of Judge CARDOZO'S order upon the members of the old Board were worthy of the worst days of Erie litigation. As a whole, the character of the Common Council had never risen above that of the rum-sellers and low politicians who chiefly composed it. At the legal termination of their official existence, they behaved simply like the rowdies which the majority of them had always been. The old Board has fallen, amid public congratulations, and there is but one legacy of theirs which their successors might fitly adopt, and that is the one which they have somewhat hastily repudiated.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

In our suggestions with reference to the reorganization of the Health Board, we laid particular emphasis on the necessity of reform in the direction of vital statistics. Society has a profound interest in the correct registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Not only social morals, but also property, the rights of heirs, the question of titles, and many others, are involved, which closely concern every member of a civilized community. It becomes the duty of the civil authorities, therefore, to so provide that these statistics shall be accurately and fully reported; the older communities of Europe are consequently scrupulously exact in regard to them. In New-York, however, we have hitherto been extremely careless about securing these essential statistics, except in the matter of deaths, which, it is only fair to say, are here reported with a completeness perhaps unparalleled by European cities. Our record of deaths, indeed, is so near absolute perfection as to make it impossible for us to suggest improvement in it. The fact that New-York is entirely surrounded by water, and every custodian of a bridge, ferry-boat, car, express and other means of conveyance of heavy bodies is instructed and obliged to require a burial permit of whomsoever has charge of a dead body, aids essentially to bring about this completeness. It sometimes happens that a corpse is smuggled out of the City, but the opportunities for evasion of the law are rare, and the chances of detection numerous.

Such exceptional cases may, therefore, be safely left out of the calculation. The twenty-seven thousand deaths now annually reported undoubtedly include nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand that occur, and form as complete a record as it is possible to obtain. This accuracy of death statistics, in one respect, tells against New-York, for, by reason of it, we get the name of a higher rate of mortality and consequent unhealthfulness than we deserve. In Philadelphia, for instance, where such statistics are less perfectly gathered, there is apparently a lower death rate than in New-York, which, in truth, is probably not the case. Only two cities on this continent show by their statistics so high a death rate as New-York—New-Orleans and Montreal. The fact of the large influx of immigration to this port naturally tends to aid to give us this unenviable distinction; but far more than this the exceptional accuracy of our death returns produces the result. In the matter of the registry of births and marriages, however, we are wofully deficient. Of the twenty thousand marriages that, it is safe to say, annually occur in New-York, not more than ten or twelve thousand are reported to the Register. This inaccuracy in part grows out of our Democratic constitution of society and the absence of any ecclesiastical law, but more from certain remedial defects of our system of registration.

To obviate these we have recommended the appointment of a considerable class of "sub-registrars," each one to live in a certain district known to him, and authorized and instructed to obtain from all persons competent to solemnize a marriage a full record of every marriage performed, heavy legal penalties being imposed upon all ministers and magistrates who do not make such a return. The question of divorce occupies a large part of the attention of a certain class of social reformers, but after all that of marriage is the more important, and, as it more intimately concerns a coming generation, property, morals, the family and the public generally, it first invites the thought and attention of the true reformer. Whether we adopt the French system of marriage before a notary as absolutely necessary to its legality, whatever may be the subsequent religious ceremony, or not, it becomes us, in the interests of good morals and property, also to so provide that marriage shall be faithfully registered. At present, we believe, the Roman Catholic priests in the City are among the most remiss in the matter of such returns, and their power with the Ring and in City politics has been such that they have not been punished, as they should have been, for their frequent and flagrant violations of the law in regard to them.

With regard to births also, our records are exceedingly incomplete. The law of increase of population, is that the births are about one-third greater than the deaths, and yet though our deaths, as we have said, are faithfully reported, and amount to about twenty-seven thousand annually, our births as returned reach only about twenty thousand, whereas, they are probably between thirty-five and forty thousand. And even this small proportion of return was much lower before our present Register of Record—Dr. CHARLES P. RUSSELL—came into office. By strong personal effort among physicians, and in their societies, he has succeeded in calling their attention to the propriety and necessity of accuracy in the reporting and registry of births, and the result has been that there is the large increase in these returns, since he took office, of between five and ten thousand.

But no individual efforts, unaided by legislative action, can accomplish the end that is so desirable. It becomes of the highest importance, therefore, that this subject should receive careful attention in any new Charter given the City.

Mr. Vincent Colyer's "Lambs."

The letter we printed yesterday from one of the only two survivors of the Wickenburg massacre in which poor LORING fell, was doubtless read with painful interest. It gave the first detailed and authentic account yet published on this side, at least, of that tragic episode, and, if possible, aggravates its atrocity. But it relates one incident which, without at all wishing to discredit Mr. KRUGER'S plain and straight-forward narrative, we sincerely hope may prove to be untounded or exaggerated. The conduct ascribed to the commanding officer of the United States post at Camp Date Creek seems incredible in its inhumanity. It is conceivable that in the worst aspect of the case, knowing the outrage to have been committed by friendly Indians from his own reservation, Capt. O'BEIRNE may have wished to stifle investigation, as Mr. KRUGER asserts. But that any man should have denied shelter to the two bleeding and wretched survivors of the massacre, both of them riddled with wounds, and one of them a woman, we are reluctant to believe. We trust that Capt. O'BEIRNE'S explanation, or the official inquiry which is imperatively demanded, will put that officer's conduct in a more creditable light.

But if all that Mr. KRUGER asserts is true, if these marauders were really Indians from a friendly reservation, then we are driven back to the consideration of a graver question than the particular dereliction of any public officer. It is evident that we have not yet hit on the proper method of dealing with these savages. Mr. VINCENT COLYER went among them with honeyed words and lavish presents, and also, be it noted, a formidable escort, and told us that these fierce warriors of the prairie were to be hereafter as lambs. But meantime, in his very track, his lambs were burning and murdering and scalping with renewed ardor, and from all the country went up a wail of terrified remonstrance against Mr. COLYER'S complacent assumption. Now this point ought not to be difficult of settlement. Either these savages, being kindly treated, do, generally speaking, take advantage of this leniency to slay and ravage as before, or they do not. The matter ought to be decided at once, that we may know whether to abide by Mr. COLYER'S gentle programme, or the sterner policy advocated by Gov. STAFFORD and Gen. CROOK, and supported by most of the far-western people. It is impossible that so frightful an atrocity as the Wickenburg massacre, within the borders of civilization too, should be repeated. It is impossible that we should continue to furnish these fierce and treacherous tribes with food and clothing, and with arms to be used in murdering our own citizens. In dealing with these savages we must have respect to our own humanity and their weakness, but not less to the lives of our own people and the necessities of national development. We trust that Congress will not fail to give this matter its earnest and decisive attention.

An Eminent Expert.

Of late years, a new and curious profession has come into vogue. We allude to that of "experts" in handwriting. These gentlemen's services have for some time been repeatedly called in request in England, especially in disputed will cases, but they seldom made much impression either on Judge or jury until there arose a master in the craft, Mr. CHABOT. It was through a case which occurred a few years since in the London Probate Court, that this gentleman was brought into the first rank of his very limited profession, of which a Mr. NETHERCLIFT had up to that time been the chief. The ground of dispute was in relation to the will of a wealthy old yeoman. One side claimed that the will was genuine, the other that it was a forgery. When the turn came for Mr. CHABOT'S evidence to be given, the counsel for the will gave a contemptuous smile as the expert ascended the box, and my Lord leaned back in his chair in a manner which indicated "I know how much this sort of testimony is worth." By degrees, however, matters underwent a change. Counsel against the will became particularly assured in his bearing. Counsel for the will fidgetted in his seat, and, what was more important, my lord aroused himself and began to take notes. When Mr. CHABOT descended from the witness-box he had broken the will. The Judge, in summing up, said that he must confess that previous experience had not disposed him to place much reliance on testimony of this description, but the present case was an exception. Mr. CHABOT'S evidence was certainly most remarkable. The point to which this accomplished gentleman drew special attention was the fact that he had examined page after page of writing which was admitted by either side to be that of the deceased, and in no case had he found the vowel "O" connected with the other letters in the word in which it occurred; whereas, in the document alleged to be forged, "O" sometimes stood alone, sometimes was joined on to the neighboring letters.

Mr. CHABOT'S services are now in constant demand, and he ought to be making a very large income. The Tichborne case must alone have put a great many pounds in his pocket. Quite recently he has been employed in two notable suits. One of these—"FIREBRACE *vs.* FIREBRACE and others"—is a divorce case. A maid-servant, as often happens in such suits, is a prominent witness. She, it appears, kept a diary, in which she recorded suspicious circumstances in her mistress' conduct. This diary the mistress got hold of, and, the servant alleges, interpolated passages which reflect sadly on the morality of the servant herself, and are thus calculated to weaken the effect of her evidence against Mrs. FIREBRACE. Mr. CHABOT is of opinion that the alleged interpolations are not in the handwriting of the servant.

The other case was one of libel, in which a lady named DILKS was plaintiff, and a Mr. SHEPHERD defendant. In January, 1870, a Mr. BIRKET, to whose son the plaintiff was engaged, received a letter imputing to her improper conduct. On the 14th February, Valentine's day, plaintiff herself received two letters, one containing some indecent verses, and the other some lines from CHAUCER. The experts differed strongly in regard to the similarity of the writing with that of Mr. SHEPHERD. In summing up, the Lord Chief-Justice pointed out that the great merit of Mr. CHABOT in such cases was that he gave cogent reasons for his conclusions, and was not content merely to state that he was of such and such an opinion. The jury found for the defendant. Mr. CHABOT lately brought his ingenuity to bear upon the vexed question of Junius, and has helped to strengthen the already overwhelming evidence in favor of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS' authorship of the famous letters.

A New Year's Walk.

Whoever had occasion, yesterday, to walk down Broadway or "the avenue," and was not too intent upon the arduous business of satisfying the requirements of a ponderous visiting list to take note of what was passing about him, could not have suppressed a certain feeling of melancholy as he made his way along. The day itself was not propitious; heavy clouds overhung the sky; the air was not foggy, or exactly misty, but yet charged with a heaviness of moisture not stimulating to the spirits, even when the fine rain did not actually fall. But what sent the pedestrian's spiritual mercury down to a lower degree was not the absence of bright sun and the presence of gray cloud, but the blackness and sombreness generally of the throng of masculine passers by which he was surrounded. Now and again, perhaps, he jostled a hurrying servant maid, or some forlorn woman, who begged his alms with a New-Year's salutation, but these excepted, he found the thoroughfares he was wont to see illustrated with beautiful faces, and pictorial with the varied colors of tasteful costumes, bereft of the presence of womanhood. Inside the houses that lined the avenues there were assembled many charming women, gracefully receiving their friends, and arrayed in even handsomer apparel than he was accustomed to see them wear on the pavement outside; but that consciousness could not prevent the melancholy excited by the barren street.

It is not every man in New-York who has the opportunity, or, even if he has it, improves it, of enjoying the sight of that gay procession of beautiful and beautifully-dressed women which every fair day may be witnessed on our thoroughfares, in promenade, between the hours of noon and 4 or 5 o'clock. It would be well for many a delver of Wall and South streets if he could give at least one afternoon a week to the pleasure of contemplating it. Perhaps the experience would contribute something toward the creation of that amount of æsthetic taste which is so essential to the development of the educated man.

Moreover, such a walk teaches us that our American woman, certainly of the New-York variety, has perceptibly improved on her progenitor in the matter of physique. Five-and-twenty years ago, it was the habit of foreign visitors to our shores to entertain us with lamentable stories of the degeneracy of the race on this continent; and they specially occupied themselves with contrasting the lean and fragile woman of the United States with her stronger sister of the Old World. That there was some reason then for disparaging conclusions it would be hardly safe to deny, but the contrast of today, no fair observer can affirm to be so marked. The representative of the young generation of New-York women of today is characterized by a fullness of figure, activity of limb, clearness of complexion and vigorous vitality, combined with delicacy of contour and spirituality of expression, that make her eminent among the women of the time, and give to our public promenades a daily procession of youth, health, and beauty well worthy the contemplation of every man who delights in feminine perfection, and the absence of which makes our traditional New-Year's so peculiar a day in the calendar.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democratic members of the Georgia Senate have issued an address defending their action on certain measures which were vetoed by Acting Governor CONLEY. The most important of these was the bill authorizing a special election for Governor, which the Republicans regarded as so clearly unconstitutional that they declined to nominate a candidate for the position. It is now doubtful if Mr. CONLEY will contest the right of the Democratic candidate to his place, and a great constitutional question will go unsettled. Another important bill on which the Governor and Legislature differed was one requiring the holders of Georgia bonds, dated since 1868, to present them for registration before next April, and forbidding the State Treasurer to pay any further interest on such bonds until directed. This measure was an extreme one, but there was some warrant for it in the gross frauds known to exist in connection with the bonds issued since 1868.

A Washington correspondent, with an evident bias toward the anti-Grant movement, (if it can be called a movement,) writes that "if we are to have a new party, it will grow out of the debates in Congress this Winter." This is at once a confession of the utter futility of the scheme for a new party, (which Mr. GREELEY thinks, nevertheless, might elect him President,) and a clue to the motive of those who sprung the recent debate on the revival of the defunct Retrenchment Committee on the Senate. The correspondent, however, sees that if capital for the new enterprise is to be got in Washington, the Schurz manœuvre is a failure. He asks: "What question is likely to arise that can force reluctant members into each other's arms?" And he goes on to say: "There is but one way, viz., the question of Free Trade *vs.* Protection." The writer will see, if he tries to "work out" this suggestion, that on that issue an independent party is hopeless, for the reason that the Republican Party is in fair harmony with the most advanced views, and is constantly becoming more so.

The emotions, whatever they were, called out by the lapsing of the old year and the opening of the new, seemed to have taken voice in the streets only in the most outlandish and meaningless sounds. The blowing of fish-horns was a favorite form of relief for youngsters from sixteen to twenty. The utterance of cat-calls, more or less perfect and melancholy, inarticulate groanings and shoutings, occasional discharges of fire-arms, and a general tattoo of canes, clubs and umbrellas on every convenient resounding surface, marked the passage of 1871. A drunken song now and then, and, more rarely, a song from jolly but sober throats, was a relief to the hideous din which prevailed all over the City.

A Berlin paper, with a weakness for figures, publishes some curious comparisons of the condition of Europe at the present time with its condition a hundred years ago. Europe now has three hundred millions of inhabitants; then it had about sixty millions. The six principal Powers of Europe now engross four-fifths of its population, as follows: Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; Great Britain, 32,000,000; Italy, 26,500,000. A hundred years ago the five great Powers had but half the total population. This was before the partition of Poland.

The *Spectator* recommends that proposals for something approaching to "home rule" for the three sections of the United Kingdom should be introduced at the approaching session of the British Parliament. Their tenor has been thus described: "Any measure not referring to more than one of the three kingdoms of the realm is to be referred, after the principle had been agreed to in the whole House, to a 'Grand Committee' of the members returned for that kingdom, by whom alone the details should be settled and reported to the House. Thus all three 'Grand Committees' might sit at one and the same time on different bills, and there would be an immense economy of the time of the House, and an immense advantage to the progress of local legislation." The measures for securing this have been suggested by an Irish and Scotch member of the House of Commons. A concession like the one proposed would hardly satisfy the Irish Federalists, who want something more tangible to add to the attractions of Dublin and to conciliate Irish patriotism. As a time-saving device, and as the thin end of the Federal wedge, it might, however, get support from very different quarters.

The Tammany Society—Tweed, Hall, Sweeny and Connolly to Resign or be Expelled.

Even the immediate political associates of the arch-thieves of the City Hall have turned against them. The Tammany Society called a regular meeting of its members for last evening; but as the New-Year's festivities prevented the attendance of a sufficient number to form a quorum, the business transacted was of an informal character. It was an understood thing that some definite action with regard to the connection with TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY with the Society would be taken. They have received a worthless respite. Like the doomed man, waiting for the gallows, who receives verbal notice that his petition for commutation of punishment is refused before the authorities communicate the information to him officially, these rascals are given to understand that there is no hope for them. The members who did attend the meeting held an informal conference, at which it was resolved that if these four swindlers of the public do not quickly withdraw from the Society, a special meeting should be called to pronounce their expulsion. In Mr. TWEED'S case this will be an easy matter, as he is only a Grand Sachem on sufferance.

A Memorial to Exclude Tweed from the Senate.

A memorial will be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, today, declaring that WM. M. TWEED is unfit to sit as a member of the Senate, recalling the transactions of which he has been the head and front, by which the City has been defrauded out of so many millions of money, and strongly urging the Legislature to exclude him. This document, which further sets forth that the election in the Fourth Senatorial District was carried by fraud for TWEED at the recent election, is prepared in the interest of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who was the Reform candidate for the Senatorship in the district. It is understood that the Committee of Seventy was largely influential in framing it. There can be little doubt that such a demonstration of the impropriety of allowing TWEED to take his seat will be made, that the Legislature must declare that he has no right to sit in the Senate.

Nebraska State Temperance Convention.

A call has been issued for a State Temperance Mass Convention in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, to organize a State temperance society which shall embrace, so far as practicable, the entire temperance element in the State, and to discuss such measures and mature such plans as the general interests of temperance in all points of the State demand.

CONNOLLY AT LARGE.

A Special Court Held for His Benefit Yesterday.

Judge Barnard Accepts Nominal Bail—The Tweed Farce Repeated—Only $15,000 Demanded on All the Indictments—Civil Bail Also Furnished.

Contrary to all expectation, contrary to a custom so old that it has become an accepted rule in the Courts, if, indeed, it be not contrary to the statute, Judge BARNARD presented himself in a judicial capacity in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday about noon. Half an hour later Ex-Controller CONNOLLY, accompanied by Sheriff BRENNAN, Deputy Sheriff JOEL STEPHENS, JOHN MCKEON, Mr. CONNOLLY's counsel, "RUFE" ANDREWS, Surrogate HUTCHINGS, with a train of some half-dozen followers, appeared in Court, followed by several members of the Press. Mr. CONNOLLY, though not appearing absolutely in ill health, nevertheless presented that careworn appearance which would naturally result from his position and the irksome confinement which he has recently undergone. Half an hour or perhaps less, subsequent to the arrival of Mr. CONNOLLY and his friends, District-Attorney GARVIN and his Assistant, Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN also put in an appearance. Both Judge GARVIN and Mr. SULLIVAN came evidently embarrassed and unprepared for the proceeding, the former bearing in his hand a twenty minutes' notice that a motion was about to be made to admit Mr. CONNOLLY to bail, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, GENERAL SESSION.—The People vs. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.—SIR: Take notice that a writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, now confined in Ludlow-street Jail, that being the Jail of the County of New-York, and that said writ is made returnable forthwith on the service of the writ, before the Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1872. Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
Attorney for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
To S. B. GARVIN, Esq., District-Attorney County of New-York.

The writ under which Mr. CONNOLLY was brought up was made returnable by Judge BARNARD forthwith, and was issued on the following petition, sworn to and presented yesterday:

To Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of the City of New-York, respectfully shows, that he has been a resident of the City of New-York for the past forty years; that he is now sixty-two years of age; that, during that period, he has held various places of trust, of a private and public character; that he has been elected a Senator from one of the Senatorial Districts of this City to the Legislature of this State; that he has been Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and was re-elected to that office; and has for the past — years been Controller of the City of New-York, which office he resigned on the 20th day of November, 1871, having been first elected to that office, and afterward appointed, and then re-elected thereto. And your petitioner is now imprisoned in the jail of the City and County of New-York, situated in Ludlow-street, in said City; that he has been so imprisoned and detained by MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Esq., Sheriff of the County of New-York, since the 29th day of November, 1871. And your petitioner further shows that, according to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, the causes or pretenses of his said imprisonment are as follows: That your petitioner was arrested on Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1871, in an action commenced by the people of the State of New-York against your petitioner, for deceit and fraud, (in relation to certain claims presented to your petitioner as Controller of the City of New-York,) under the one hundred and seventy-ninth section of the Code of Procedure; that your petitioner was so arrested by said Sheriff of the County of New-York, under and by virtue of an order of arrest granted on the 22d day of November, 1871, by Hon. WILLIAM L. LEARNED, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State; that in and by said order the said Sheriff was ordered and required forthwith to arrest your petitioner and hold him to bail in the sum of $1,000,000; that a copy of said order of arrest is hereunto annexed marked A; that, afterward, an order was made by said Justice LEARNED, on the 9th day of December, 1871, reducing the amount of said bail from $1,000,000 to the sum of $500,000; that a copy of said order, reducing said bail, is hereunto annexed marked B; that your petitioner has not yet given bail or sureties to said Sheriff as required by said order; that for four days after his arrest your petitioner remained under the custody and charge of said Sheriff, and on the 29th day of November, 1871, was confined within the jail of said County of New-York, and has since remained in close imprisonment, under said order of arrest. And your petitioner further shows, that, as he is informed and believes, two indictments were found against him by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1871; that said indictments were for the offense of misdemeanor; that each of said indictments charged your petitioner with willfully, unlawfully, and corruptly neglecting, as the Controller of said City, to audit certain claims against the County of New-York; that on the said 15th day of December, 1871, bench-warrants were issued on said indictments, by SAMUEL B. GARVIN, Esq., District-Attorney of the County of New-York, commanding the said Sheriff of the County of New-York to arrest your petitioner; that the said Sheriff has the said warrants in his possession or under his control, and are held by him as authority for the detention of your petitioner in said jail, in Ludlow-street, and that copies of said warrants are hereunto annexed, marked Nos. 1 and 2; that, as your petitioner is informed and believes, on the 16th day of December, 1871, thirteen additional indictments were found against your petitioner by the same Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the City and County of New-York; that said indictments were also for misdemeanor, and said thirteen indictments also charged your petitioner with willfully, unlawfully and corruptly neglecting to audit thirteen alleged claims against the County of New-York; that, on the said 16th day of December, 1871, bench-warrants were issued on said thirteen indictments, by SAMUEL B. GARVIN, Esq., District-Attorney of the County of New-York, commanding the said Sheriff of the County of New-York to arrest your petitioner; that said Sheriff has the said warrants in his possession and under his control, and the same are held by him as authority for the detention by him of your petitioner in said jail, in Ludlow-street; that copies of said warrants, issued on the 16th day of December, 1871, are also hereunto annexed, marked 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 inclusive; that your petitioner has not been called upon to plead to said indictments, and he is not guilty of the charge alleged against him in said indictments, or either of them. And your petitioner further shows that he has not been arrested and brought before any Magistrate or Police Justice to answer the supposed criminal charge in said indictments; that he has had no examination, nor have the matters of such indictments been heard before any committing Magistrate; that he has never been confronted with any witnesses against him; and that he has been constantly in the City of New-York during the months of November and December past; that the Grand Jury, by which the said indictments were found, were summoned for the November Term of said Court of General Sessions, and said Grand Jury has been continued, by adjournment, through the months of November and December Terms of said Court; and was again, on the 30th day of December, 1871, continued, by order of said Court, until the 27th day of January, 1872. And your petitioner further shows that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or any Judge thereof; that he is not committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such final judgment or decree; that the imprisonment of your petitioner under the Bench-warrants issued by the District-Attorney of the County of New-York, and on indictments found in said Court of New-York General Sessions, is illegal, as the said Court of General Sessions, in which said indictments were found, had no jurisdiction or authority to find said indictments. Therefore your petitioner prays a writ of habeas corpus, to the end that he may be discharged from custody, or bailed, on the supposed criminal matters set forth in said bench-warrants, issued on the said several indictments found against your petitioner on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1871. (Signed.) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Attorney for Petitioner.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the above-named petitioner, being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the above petition, by him subscribed, are true.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1872.
DANIEL A. MURPHY, Notary Public,
New-York County.

To this petition was annexed the order of Judge LEARNED, reducing the bail of Mr. CONNOLLY in the civil suit from $1,000,000 to $500,000. The proceedings were opened by District-Attorney GARVIN reading the return of Sheriff BRENNAN to the writ, in which return the latter set forth that he held the petitioner, CONNOLLY, under fifteen bench-warrants issued against him, and charging in each case the commission of a misdemeanor. He then read to the Court as his first point in opposition. Section 27, of Second Revised Statutes, page 784, which provides that after the Court of Oyer and Terminer shall have commenced its session in any county, no prisoner detained in the common jail of such county upon a criminal charge shall be removed therefrom by any writ of habeas corpus, unless such writ shall have been issued by such Court of Oyer and Terminer, or shall be returnable before it. In support of this provision of the statute, as governing the present case, the following affidavit of District-Attorney SULLIVAN was read:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, being duly sworn, says that the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of New-York commenced its sessions some weeks ago, and has not yet finally adjourned, but will be actually in session at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and further saith not.
Sworn and subscribed this 1st day of January, 1872, before me. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Notary Public, New-York.

District-Attorney GARVIN then presented as his second point that he had received but twenty minutes' notice of the application, and that it was a mere accident that he was to be found at all at his office, not anticipating this or any other business in connection with his position as prosecuting attorney on the 1st of January. In the third place, the day was an unusual one, no Court being in session, and no Court ordinarily being in session, or Judge attending to try or hear cases on writs of habeas corpus.

Enlarging on these points Judge GARVIN contended earnestly that the nature of the charges were such as should define the petitioner absolutely of the right to be discharged on bail; that if he had a right to be discharged, the manner of the application was unusual and unprecedented on such a day and on such brief notice to the public prosecutor; and that, in any event, the affidavit of Mr. SULLIVAN showed that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was holding a term, and would be in actual session to-morrow (this) morning, thus bringing the case within the clear meaning of the statute taking away jurisdiction from any other Court or Judge.

Judge BARNARD here stated that he himself had opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Friday and adjourned it until today.

To this Mr. SULLIVAN replied that of his own knowledge Judge INGRAHAM, who is holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer, adjourned it on Thursday last until Tuesday, the 2d, and as to his Honor having opened it on Friday and adjourned to an earlier day, he could only plead profound ignorance.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON, who appeared on behalf of Mr. CONNOLLY, then addressed the Court briefly, contending that it was something unheard of to oppose bail in a case of misdemeanor; that by universal custom grown up in the system of criminal jurisprudence in this country it was a right to which as a citizen, his client laid claim, and that it could not be legally or justly opposed, except through that spirit of Communism which now seems to be abroad in this community.

Judge BARNARD cut Mr. MCKEON short by telling him that further argument on the question was superfluous; he had come to the conclusion that he had the right, and it was his duty to accept bail in this case, and he would do so. He would, he said, fix the amount of bail at $1,000 on each charge, making $15,000 in all, which he would order to be accepted.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS, the son-in-law of Mr. CONNOLLY, who was already in Court, was then offered as surety, the bond was soon prepared, being a single bond in all the cases. HUTCHINGS swore he was worth double the amount, $30,000, both principal and surety acknowledged it, Judge BARNARD approved it, the whole proceeding was at an end, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and his friends departed to make his New-Year's call at his home, and the Special New-Year's Commission of the Supreme Court had finished its judicial mission.

Connolly Gives Bail in the Civil Suit—His Release from Ludlow-Street Jail.

People coming down-town yesterday morning were somewhat surprised to learn that Ex-Controller CONNOLLY had been released from jail on the civil suit, and also from detention upon the criminal charges against him, after giving bail in both cases. The news of the proceedings in Court was the subject of much gossip among politicians and New-Year callers, and elicited considerable comment. His bondsmen in the civil suit are: GEORGE HOFFMAN, $100,000; Mrs. ELIZABETH CONNOLLY, $50,000; Mr. JOEL FITHIAN, $100,000; CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, $50,000; JAMES P. CONNOLLY, $100,000; WASHINGTON CONNOLLY, $50,000; THOMAS CONNOLLY, $50,000.

Yesterday the sureties were submitted to Sheriff BRENNAN, and that officer at once accepted them. This part of the preliminary work for CONNOLLY's release being disposed of, his friends were satisfied to wait patiently till today to obtain his release from the fifteen detainers lodged with Warden TRACY on the indictments for misdemeanors found against him by the Grand Jury. Sheriff BRENNAN suggested that as the prisoner's counsel thought it probable that they could obtain his release upon the criminal charges, it might be worth while to make the effort at once. After some deliberation it was determined to do so. The result of the effort was that Judge BARNARD, who had answered so well in the Tweed difficulty, was found, and the Sheriff, releasing the prisoner from the civil action, was soon afterward served with a writ of habeas corpus, commanding him to bring his prisoner, now detained by him on the criminal charges, before Judge BARNARD, who, as detailed elsewhere, discharged him on $15,000 bail for which Surrogate R. C. HUTCHINGS has become surety. Mr. JOEL STEVENS, under Sheriff, proceeded immediately to the jail, and he, with Warden TRACEY, left the building with the prisoner, CONNOLLY, at 12:10 P. M. precisely. Mrs. CONNOLLY, Mrs. HUTCHINGS, and Mrs. FITHIAN, who had been with him during the day, waited at the jail for tidings of the result of his appearance in Court. When the news reached them that he had been released and was on his way home, their joy was unbounded.

Mr. CONNOLLY drove immediately to his home after the proceedings in Court, and was soon afterward joined by his family. He received no formal New-Year's calls, but was visited by a number of his intimate friends, who, upon hearing of his release, crowded to his house to pour out their congratulations.

The Controller's Quarterly Statement.

The Controller yesterday, Jan. 1, forwarded to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors the statement of the Finance Department for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871. The following is a summary of payments on City and County account from Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, 1871:

Legislative Department	$12,499 88
Mayoralty	3,999 93
Department of Finance	21,606 46
Department of Public Works	470,510 03
Law Department	3,000 00
Health Department	31,091 62
Department of Buildings	10,774 56
Department of Docks	590,000 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	46,994 83
Fire Department	92,183 34
Department of Public Instruction	977,015 39
Police Department	817,812 92
Department of Public Parks	1,280,000 00
Miscellaneous purposes	10,428 50
Salaries—Judiciary, Legislative and Executive, (County)	10,456 92
Annual installment and redemption of bonds	19,57,5070 69
Interest City and County debt	3,121,738 60
On account State tax	2,500 000 00
Total	$29,579,202 18

The Paterson Poisoning Case—The Mystery Still Unraveled—The Inquest to be Continued Today.

The inquest upon the body of RANSOM F. BURROUGHS, whose lifeless body was found in his house in Paterson by Constable MONKS, on Wednesday last, will be resumed before Coroner QUIN, in Paterson, this afternoon. Thus far the testimony, although susceptible of interpretation in accordance with the suicide theory, has been such as to cause a general belief that BURROUGHS' death was the result of a cold-blooded conspiracy between two women who were his companions. The story told thus far by the witnesses before the Coroner's jury is as follows:

On Wednesday, Constable MONKS, having a writ of attachment to serve upon BURROUGHS, visited the den occupied by the latter, in one of the lowest quarters of Paterson. The constable went through the saloon, where EUGENE TAYLOR had a short time before been murdered, and passed on up stairs, finding no one in the lower rooms. He called for BURROUGHS, but received no answer. Finally he forced open the door of BURROUGHS' bedroom, when he found the saloon-keeper sitting up in a chair, with a counterpane wrapped around him. The constable slapped him on the shoulder and looked into his face, but the figure was lifeless. MONKS left the house in great alarm, and gave information. Dr. QUIN, the Coroner, came and viewed the body, which was frozen stiff, and from which life had been evidently several days extinct. It was supposed that BURROUGHS had committed suicide on account of his troubles, which were many. His wife, arrested a few months before, for keeping a disorderly house, was an inmate of the State Prison, and the business of his saloon had greatly fallen off since the murder of TAYLOR, and it had been, in fact, shunned by all its former customers. Beside there was a note in a drawer of the table signed by him, in which it was stated that he had taken his own life. A laudanum bottle, one that had contained arsenic and other evidences of deliberate suicide, were in the room. But Coroner QUIN found suspicious circumstances which induced him to make further investigation. BURROUGHS was entirely unable to write, and yet a note was found in which he stated his intention of committing the suicide. Suspicion immediately rested on LIZZIE GARROBRANT, BURROUGHS' mistress, and upon her arrest she acknowledged having written the note, saying it was done at his dictation. The fact that she had written the note, the leaving to her by the note of a costly set of furniture which she had long coveted, the possession of his watch and purse, and the fact developed at the inquest that she had purchased arsenic at SMITHS' drug-store, all tended to implicate the girl. She denied all knowledge of his death, and yet slept in the house every night, and was the only person who had the means of ingress. She also had in her possession the key to the room in which the body was found, and the door of which was locked. In addition to all this, a lad, who kept her company, testified that she had taken him into BURROUGHS' room while she brushed her hair. Deceased was lying in the same position as when found by Constable MONKS, and LIBBY GARRABRANT told him that he was asleep, and had been so for two days. Other circumstances equally criminating have been adduced, which lead to the belief that this is one of the most cold-blooded, premeditated murders ever committed. Of course, there can be no doubt that BURROUGHS was poisoned, and such was the opinion of the physicians who made the post-mortem examination, but to avoid all doubt, the stomach and intestines have been placed in the hands of Prof. DOREMUS, of New-York, who will make a chemical analysis. The facts developed in this case have thrown suspicion upon the girl.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—XIV.

The Albany Iron Foundries.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 15, 1871.

Albany is far more a manufacturing than a trading city. With the one marked exception of lumber, her jobbing trade is comparatively small. It does not rival that of many much smaller and less important cities, and does not increase in anything like the same ratio, even if it increases at all. This, I am told by some of the leading citizens, is solely the result of the great facilities for travel and freight transportation between the city and New-York. Retailers prefer to purchase their stocks in New-York, where they have a market and selection which is impossible at home. They can run down to New-York, get through all their business, and be home again in four and twenty hours; while in the case of more distant cities, from which such a trip would occupy three days, the jobber has a chance, which he has not in Albany, of competing with the wholesale houses of New-York. But this rapid and easy communication with New-York, while damaging to the jobbing trade of Albany, is very valuable and fostering to her manufacturing interests, and, in conjunction with unusual transportation facilities in other directions, gives her a commanding position from which to ship her products to every purchasing district in the Union. Albany, moreover, has advantages for manufacturing which New-York has not. Rents are comparatively low; labor is abundant, and wages about twenty-five per cent. lower than in New-York. Still, considering the lower rents, and the fact that meat and all kinds of produce are twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper in Albany than in New-York, labor is equally well paid. There is plenty of capital, and it is freely lent by private individuals, or by the banks, to respectable and responsible persons. Albany, therefore, wisely takes her pitcher to the well from which the water is easiest to draw, and throws herself, heart and soul, into her manufacturing business, and swears by stoves, hollow-ware, malt, beer, and boots and shoes.

Stoves are the *piece de resistance* of Albany manufacture. The proprietors of the foundries have a splendid business, and, by sending out traveling agents in all directions, compete successfully with the Western foundries of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. Thus Albany stoves cook the dinners and boil the tea-kettles of the lumberers in Maine, the settlers in Texas, and the pioneers on the extreme North-western frontier. I had some conversation with Gen. RATHBONE, the senior partner in, perhaps, the largest stove firm, as to the merits of this "traveling" system for manufacturers. He does not like it, but says that they have been compelled to adopt it to keep up with the times. He considers it an unwise reversal of the ordinary usages of trade for the manufacturer to go in search of orders; that he ought to receive them by mail or from the buyers, in person, at his store. The system, too, entails a very heavy expenditure, which of course falls on the eventual purchaser. Travelers receive from $1,500 to $3,000 a year, according to their connections and business capabilities, and Gen. RATHBONE says that they consider a traveler very economical if he only spends $5 a day for expenses. A good traveler generally costs, altogether, about $5,000 a year; and that sum must be added to the price of the stoves he sells.

Prior to 1828 stoves were only used to a limited extent, the manufacture in this country being mainly confined to the heavy and awkward-looking "Horse-block" cooking-stoves, and "Tin-plate" heating stoves. They were manufactured direct from the ore in the blast furnaces of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1828 Mr. JOEL RATHBONE, of Albany, who was dealing in these stoves at the time, conceived the idea of manufacturing improved stoves, of lighter patterns, from pig-iron in foundries at Albany. He contracted for this work with MANY & WARD, of the Eagle Air Furnace, and the predecessors of the present great stove firm of PERRY & CO. Mr. RATHBONE was eminently prosperous in his undertaking, and accumulated a large fortune. He died several years ago, leaving his business to two nephews, JOHN F. RATHBONE and SAMUEL H. RANSOME. They, however, separated some years after, and formed the respective firms of JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., and SAMUEL H. RANSOME & CO., who, with PERRY & CO., are now the leading firms in the manufacture of stoves. Thus was laid the foundation of one of the most important manufacturing interests in the country. Albany soon became the centre of this branch of industry, and from it have radiated large and prosperous establishments at Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and elsewhere. It is probable that in 1830 not more than 1,000 tons of stoves were manufactured and sold at Albany. There are now fourteen foundries, the product of which is estimated at 20,000 tons, representing an annual business of $3,000,000. They give employment to 1,500 men, thus affording support to about 8,000 of the population of the city. The proprietors of the foundries are always in search of new patterns and improvements. Probably $100,000 a year are expended in the construction of new patterns; while the improvements which have been made from time to time during the last forty years are in keeping with the progress of other leading manufactures.

It was in Albany that the application to stoves of the principle of "base-burning" had its real beginning; for though Dr. NOTT and others made some attempts in that direction, they were soon abandoned. As early as 1853, TREADWELL & PERRY, the immediate predecessors of PERRY & CO., adapted this principle to their stoves under the Littlefield patent. Since that time they and their successors have made it a specialty, and for some years mainly controlled this branch of stove manufacture, though many years elapsed before the public were prepared to discard their old, time-honored "surface-burning" stoves and furnaces and to adopt the "perpetual burner." But in 1863 Mr. JOHN S. PERRY brought out improved patterns of stoves of this description, and from that time the business has rapidly increased. The firm have probably sold from 70,000 to 80,000 of their Oriental Base-burners. They also manufacture on a large scale the Oriental base-burning warm-air furnaces, which have found great favor with the public. They are now carrying this admirable principle into cooking stoves, which only require replenishing with coal once in four and twenty hours. The ovens are always hot and ready for use, day and night. The fire once lighted will keep alight for an indefinite time—for a year, or five or ten years. Altogether, PERRY & CO. do a business of $700,000 a year.

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO. manufacture about $800,000 worth of stoves and hollow-ware, (pots and pans.) The leading specialties of their business are the "Fearless" cooking stoves, base-burning furnaces, and the base-burning parlor stove known as the "Brilliant." The firm has two large foundries on North Ferry-street, and a capacious store on Greene-street. SAMUEL H. RANSOME & Co., of Broadway, have a business of about $700,000 a year. They make a specialty of the "Modern Vulcan" cooking stove, and the "Light Home" base-burner. RATHBONE & Co., and RANSOME & Co., both have branch stores in Chicago, from which place they send their stoves to all parts of the great West. PERRY & Co. have a branch house in New-York. S. MCCOY, one of the oldest stove dealers in Albany, makes the "Buck" cooking stove the leading feature of his business; VAN WORMER & MCGARVEY manufacture the "American" base-burner; BACKUS, BUTLER & CO. the "Challenge" base-burner; the Treadwell Stove Company the "Illuminator" base-burner; the Littlefield Stove Company, the "Morning Glory" base-burner. The firm of SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., an old and respectable firm, sold out their business to PERRY & CO. two years ago, conveying to them the right to manufacture and sell the "American" cooking stove, of which pattern about 60,000 have been sold since 1860.

I visited some of the stove foundries and stores, and of all the disappointing places to find yourself in on a Winter's day, I think a wholesale stove warehouse is the worst. I passed an hour one morning at Gen. RATHBONE's store. There was a perfect maze of all descriptions; parlor stoves, bedroom stoves, cooking stoves, furnace heaters, base-burners, and surface burners without number, but not a glow of heat radiated from any one of them. It was the old story: Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink! The stoves looked terribly cold. The sight of them was chilling, and, no doubt, the vast mass of cold iron did lower the temperature of the building. As I contemplated the endless rows of unsympathizing stoves in Mr. PERRY's great store, I could not help expressing my wonder to that gentleman as to what becomes of all the stoves which are annually manufactured.

"You see," he replied, "a cooking stove is an indispensable necessity in every household, and to three-quarters of our population a heating stove is equally so. Now, taking the population of the United States at 38,000,000, and allowing five persons to each family, there would be 7,600,000 families. A stove, on an average, only lasts about five years, and if every family bought a stove (which they must necessarily do) once in five years, the foundries of the country must turn out 1,520,000 stoves every year in order to keep the supply up to the demand. But many families have from one up to half a dozen stoves in their houses. In addition to our domestic trade there is more or less export demand for Canada, the West Indies, South America, Mexico and even from more distant countries. Now, Sir, you see what an extensive and almost apparently insatiable market we have to supply. You don't wonder now where all the stoves go to, do you?"

The process of moulding and casting stoves is one of great delicacy, and very interesting to watch. I spent some hours in the Rathbone foundries studying the various operations, and, as a description of the *modus operandi* of one is a description of that of all, the only difference being in the amount of work done, I shall confine myself to these particular works. The two foundries are separated by the street, but the furnaces are all blasted from the same blowers by means of a large connecting tube running across the street. In the foundry nearer the river there is one cupola which blasts twenty-two tons of material a day, with engines and blowers, a molding floor, mounting and finishing rooms and stores. The other foundry has two cupolas, one blasting twenty-two tons and the other fifteen tons a day, and two molding rooms, one for each cupola. The three cupolas are blasted by two powerful blowers of 200 pounds capacity, and melt when in full blast thirty-five to forty-five tons a day throughout the working year of ten months. Molding goes on all day till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when casting begins and continues up till 5 o'clock. The molding-room is the busiest of scenes. As the molders work out their patterns, they are as grave and careful as BENVENUTO CELLINI manipulating some elegant and costly piece of workmanship in gold or silver, for his Papal or Imperial patrons. The floor of the molding-room is covered with fine, damp sand for making the molds. This is of a peculiar kind, and is fortunately found in large quantities on a farm a short distance from the city. River sand is not only unsuitable, but utterly useless for the purpose on account of its excessive rottenness.

Every part of the stove, often a hundred of them, is molded separately. Every molder has a particular part of a stove pattern alloted to him to work out, and he makes just so many of them as the number of stoves ordered. On a flat board he places a strong, square frame-work of wood called a flask. It is about eighteen inches high, and like a box without top or bottom, the lid of which opens in the middle instead of near the top. He throws in a lot of the sand lying around, and places the pattern on the top. If the design is very intricate, the pattern is made in pieces, which can be held together by bolts. As soon as his pattern is arranged to his satisfaction, he begins to pile the sand on the top of it, all the while ramming and pushing and stamping it into every little nook and cranny of the pattern, till the whole appears to be one solid mass; and so tightly is the sand rammed in that when the molder turns the upper part of the flask back on its hinges, not a particle of it drops away. But before doing so, he punctures the sand with a number of little air holes, to allow the steam to escape when the casting is made, and one large wedged shaped hole through which to pour the molten metal. These holes, of course, leave pieces of rough iron attached to the casting, but they are easily knocked off with a hammer, and all traces of them are removed in the finishing-shop. When the lid of the flask is turned back, the top of the pattern is seen, perfect in detail but reversed. The molder then carefully draws out the wooden original, handling it as tenderly as a nurse does a three weeks' old baby, and there is the other side of the pattern. Both sides are then sprinkled with a fine, dry, black powder, composed largely of charcoal. This he lightly brushes off, leaving just enough adhering to the sand to prevent any part of the mould from sticking to the casting. The lid is then turned gently back into its place, and all is ready for the operation of casting.

In the meantime, Col. YOUNG, the superintendent of the works, has been busy attending to the proper mixture of the materials in the cupola for the day's run—coal, two or three varieties of pig-iron, and a certain proportion of scrap-iron—the furnace has been lighted, and the huge blowers are fast blasting the materials into a red-hot mass. The foreman judges whether the seething metal is ready or not for use by its color. It is possible to make it too hot, which causes it to spit and splutter, instead of seething. This always produces faulty castings. It is therefore necessary to use the metal just at the right moment. The foreman can see directly when the iron is too hot, by its extreme whiteness. When he gives the word that all is ready, fifteen or twenty grimy-faced men approach the cupola, each carrying a large iron ladle lined with burnt clay; the vent through which the fluid metal flows is opened, and a small stream of liquid fire gushes out, so thoroughly liquid that one can hardly believe it to be iron. As fast as one fills his ladle and hurries away to the molds, another takes his place, returning again and again, till all the molds have been filled. As they pass quickly up and down, and between the molds, half hidden at times by the steaming vapor, then suddenly appearing to full view with their ladles, the reflection from the yellow metal lights them up till they look all ablaze. Sometimes a mold will explode from an insufficient escape for the steam, generated by the molten iron coming suddenly in contact with the damp sand. In such cases it is very necessary for the men to preserve their presence of mind, as where so many are moving rapidly about, ladles in hand, they might be apt to injure one another severely if they sprang aside. The sand flies in all directions, but the casting is seldom injured. In fact, as a general thing, it is an unusually good casting, showing that the sand must have been tightly and well packed. Explosions, however, are not sought for. Far from it. The heat radiating from the ladles is very great. At the time I visited the works an old-fashioned Albany snap was blowing, and yet the men perspired as though they were in a Turkish bath. Half an hour after the castings are made, men go round and break up the molds and take out the casts. In an hour they are cold and ready for the finisher and mounter. Should there be a surplus of metal in the cupola after all the molds have been filled, it is poured into plain square molds, to be used again the next day.

It seems somewhat strange that in a city like Albany, with foundries consuming annually 70,000 or 80,000 tons of pig-iron, there should not have been till three months ago a single blast furnace for supplying the foundries. With the exception of coal, New-York State possesses in herself mineral resources of such magnitude that it would appear that the manufacture of pig-iron must become her chief and greatest branch of industry, even going ahead of Pennsylvania. But with regard to coal, the competing sales of the great companies at their depots on the Hudson places Albany almost on an equality with those nearer the coal regions for a cheap supply. This great want in her manufacturing interests has at last been partialy provided for, and Albany will no longer be dependent for her main supplies, as she has been for so many years, on the blast furnaces in the interior of Pennsylvania. In the Spring of 1870 the Corning Iron Company, of which some of the most prominent citizens form the Board of Trustees, was organized with a capital of $350,000, for the purpose of erecting a blast furnace. The works, which were completed three months since, are located on an island just below the southern boundary of the city, with which they are connected by bridges. They are built almost entirely of brick and iron, and have a substantial and imposing look. Mr. SACKETT, the Company's engineers and superintendent, furnished the designs and supervised the construction. Owing to the freshets which annually take place in the Hudson River, often occasioning a rise of ten or fifteen feet, much filling in and docking had to be done, it being desirable to locate the works as near as possible to the channel. The foundations, which are very massive and extensive, 75,000 cubic feet of stone having been used in laying them, were carried up from the subsoil beneath the filling, so as to place the works beyond all danger. By means of a small branch railroad, constructed by the Company, the works have communication with all the roads diverging from Albany, including direct access to the ore and coal regions, Winter and Summer.

The works are built in the shape of a Greek cross and have a river frontage of 250 feet, and an east and west depth of 225 feet. They consist of two cupola furnaces, 24 feet outside diameter and 61 feet high; their casting-houses are each 50 by 100 feet; a stock house, 70 by 76 feet, in which the materials charged into the furnaces are weighed and prepared before being carried by two steam elevators to the charging floor. These elevators are continually running, and carry daily 100 tons of coal and 200 tons of iron ore and limestone. In the rear of the furnaces is the engine-house, a large and massive building, containing two beam-blowing engines, with steam cylinders of 38 inches and blowing cylinders of 84 inches diameter and eight feet stroke. The engines weigh 250 tons each, and are capable of exercising 700 horse power. In this building are also two large steam-pumps for supplying water, of which a great quantity is used in keeping the furnaces cool outwardly. The boilers for generating steam, twenty in number, and holding 150 tons of water, are placed above the engines.

And here come into operation some novel and interesting features in the successful and economical manufacture of pig-iron. No fuel or manual labor whatever is used in generating steam in the boilers. All the waste gases from the smelting operation in the furnaces are conducted in flues beneath the boilers, and there burned by the proper admixture of air, creating a uniform and intense heat. The air blast, which leaves the engines cold at the rate of 8,000 cubic feet a minute for each furnace, is conducted through six hot blast stoves in which it is made to pass through a system of iron pipes presenting a heating surface of 10,000 square feet and kept at a red heat by the consumption of the waste gases from the furnaces in the same way as the boilers are heated. By this means the air blast, instead of rushing cold into the furnaces and chilling the melting ore, passes in heated to a temperature of 1,000 degrees and at a pressure of six pounds to the inch. So complete is the management and systematic use of the waste gases that, although the furnaces are open at the top, no heat or flame is visible. It is a marvelous sight to open one of the little peep-holes and look into these chambers of flaming gas. They are sixteen feet square and forty feet high, filled in every part by one mass of rushing fire. It gives one a fair conception of what Shadrack, Meshach, and Abed-nego must have experienced after Nebuchadnezar had had the furnace seven times heated for their especial benefit. The consumption of the works is at the rate of 35,000 tons of coal, 50,000 tons of iron-ore, and 15,000 tons of limestone per annum. The production of the works, as they are now running, will be 25,000 tons of pig-iron; according to present market values about $900,000 worth. The quality of iron made is No. 1 Foundry. Gen. RATHBONE showed me some samples of iron made at the works. They had just been sent in for his consideration. He placed them side by side with samples of No. 1 iron from Pennsylvania and other places, such as he has been in the habit of buying. The superiority of the Corning Company's iron was manifest at a glance. The General praised it warmly, and said: "I will take all they will let me have of such iron as that. It is the finest I ever saw." If the Company keep up their standard, their success is assured, for their prices are moderate. One or two more such furnaces will supply the Albany foundries with all the iron they need, and then the iron interest of the city will be compact and complete, and still more redound to the credit and contribute to the prosperity of the citizens of the State Capital. A. P.

OBITUARY.

Abram Heaton.

The death of Mr. ABRAM HEATON, a well-known and venerable citizen of New-Haven, is announced, the event being anticipated for some days.

Mr. HEATON was between ninety-five and ninety-six years of age, and probably the oldest man in New-Haven. He was born only ten days after the Declaration of Independence, and his life has, therefore, been identical with that of his country. He was a child with it, and has lived through all of its changes and seen all its progress. He was born in Plymouth, and went to New-Haven when about twenty-one years of age, in 1797, with little capital, and opened a store in what was then the business part of New-Haven at the head, or just on Long Wharf. He devoted himself most untiringly to business from the time that he began until he was obliged by his age to end active business life. His little stock in trade he bore to his store on a wheelbarrow, and made a point of buying a small stock, selling frequently and renewing. His business even in those days grew rapidly, and he was far-sighted enough to advance it as the city grew. For many years he kept a store near the head of the wharf, and by rigid economy and faithful attention to his business grew prosperous. The exciting times through which he passed did not cause him to slacken his energies. He possessed all the elements of a successful business man, used them, and saw a successful result. Notwithstanding the fact that years ago he amassed wealth, he continued until within a few years to pay a personal attention to his business, going to his office every day.

Mr. HEATON's great age did not impair any of his faculties except his sight. His mind was perfectly clear, his memory excellent, and his health almost always good. He was a man of great regularity in his habits, and perhaps his long life may have been owing to that fact. But it was as a benevolent and public-minded citizen that Mr. HEATON was best known to New-Haven people. His name will always be associated with the New-Haven Orphan Asylum, a charitable institution which he founded and did much every year to support. There are many promising young men and women today in respected positions who owe their places to Mr. HEATON's kindness. The Orphan Asylum will remain the best monument to Mr. HEATON's memory, and keep his name ever fresh in the remembrances of New-Haven people. Mr. HEATON's private charities were very large, and want and suffering always found in him a deep sympathiser. Mr. HEATON never took an active part in politics, though he was always deeply interested in political matters.

John Tarr.

There died in Meadville, Penn., a few days since, a man far advanced in years, who was one of those who, ten years ago, suddenly found themselves possessed of immense wealth, by the discovery of petroleum on territory which a life-time of delving and tilling had failed to more than return a living to its owners. The man referred to was JOHN TARR, proprietor of the Tarr Farm, which became famous in 1861 from the rich oil-wells discovered upon it. Before the oil excitement had filled that section of country with eager speculators, JOHN TARR's earthly possessions could have been purchased for the munificent sum of $1,500. But one day in June, 1861, long and patient boring was responded to by the spirting up of the oleaginous treasure from several "heavy" wells, and then the rocky and hilly acres of the old man could scarcely be bought by covering them with money. One-half interest in the oil Mr. TARR at once succeeded in selling to Messrs. CLARK & SUMNER, of New-York, for $38,000, which firm offered him a like sum for the entire royalty, which he unconditionally refused. The firm sold a third of their purchase to a party of Rochester capitalists for $35,000, and bought it back at the same price, the purchasers regretting their bargain, as oil declined in price soon after it was made. Well after well was developed on Mr. TARR's farm, and in 1864 he was offered $2,000,000 cash for the fee simple of his property, which he also refused. Up to 1865, the Tarr Farm was probably the most valuable oil property in the entire region, 650,000 barrels having been the product up to October in that year. In common with other wells, those on the Tarr Farm were not as profitable thereafter, from various causes; but the proprietor died, after having accumulated a larger fortune than that offered him in 1864.

John C. Mott.

JOHN C. MOTT, an extensive operator in lumber and a leading bridge and railroad contractor, died at Milford, Penn., on Sunday night, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, after a long and painful illness, aged thirty-seven years. He was a son of Hon. HENRY J. MOTT, of Milford, Ex-Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and the last President of the Pennsylvania Railroad before its sale by that State. The deceased was one of the rising young men of Northern Pennsylvania, and already had gained extensive influence in wide business and political circles. He had filled important positions of trust; was an upright, honorable citizen; and an entire community mourns his death.

John H. Wallace.

JOHN H. WALLACE, the oldest citizen of the village of Milford, Penn., who had been identified with the mercantile interests of that section for nearly half a century past, was found dead in an outhouse of his residence by his wife yesterday morning. The deceased was sixty-six years of age, and had been in failing health for some time. He was a brother of Mr. FRANK WALLACE, broker, of this city, and was well-known to all our leading houses. Death, it is supposed, resulted from heart disease. The deceased was one of the largest landed proprietors in Pennsylvania, and leaves a large fortune acquired by strict and shrewd business management.

Appointment of School Inspectors and Trustees.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor appointed PHILIP KETTERER, manufacturer, of No. 90 Thompson-street, an Inspector of Schools in the First District, in place of CHARLES F. WEBBER, deceased; also PATRICK DAVIS, merchant, of No. 18 Cherry-street, a School Trustee in the Fourth Ward, in place of ARCHIBALD FULLERTON, whose former term of office has expired; also RICHARD B. HARNETT, broker, No. 225 East Twelfth-street, a School Trustee in the Seventeenth Ward, in place of EDWARD LANE, resigned.

We are glad to see with the advent of the new year, the card of the Lorillard Insurance Company as the successor of the old Lorillard Fire, which, after a career of twenty years of almost unexampled prosperity, was overwhelmed by the Chicago fire. The new Company needs no better indorsement than the fact that it is conducted by the same officers and directors that made the old Company so popular. The officers are: CARLISLE NORWOOD, President; ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President; JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

WATCH No. 1,124, STEM WINDER—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Company, (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me seven months, its total variation from mean time being only six seconds. A. L. DENNIS, President N. J. R. R. and T. Co.—*Advertisement.*

THE LAST DAY.—Subscriptions in the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association will be received until Wednesday morning. Two thousand four hundred and five gifts to be distributed Jan. 8 worth $500,000. Whole tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $1 25. One chance in sixteen for a fortune. No. 704 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY's Yeast Powder, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
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IMPORTERS
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS.
—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BURGES.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. T. H. Sill, No. 322 West 20th-st., JANE, sister of the late James Burges, aged 90 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 39th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 1 P. M.

BLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, PAULINE, wife of C. E. Black, aged 19 years, 5 months.
Remains interred in Evergreen Cemetery, on Sunday, Dec. 31.

BROWN.—On Saturday afternoon, 30th December, 1871, BESSIE, infant daughter of Frederick and J. Elizabeth Wells Brown.

BORDEN.—Of scarlet fever, on Monday, Jan. 1, HARRY EVARTS, youngest child of M. C. D. and H. M. Borden, aged 1 year and 11 days.
Funeral at Fall River on Wednesday.

CORNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, ANNIE ISABELLA, daughter of John and Margaret Corner, aged 4 years and 6 months.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Claremont, Westchester County, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock train from New-York at Melrose Station.

CROUCH.—On Monday, 1st inst., MARTHA, wife of John Crouch.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 112 Macdougal-st., New-York, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1872, Lieut. EDWARD P. COLLINS, United States Marine Service, aged 46 years.
Funeral at the house of his father, Mr. George Collins, No. 128 Columbia Heights, Tuesday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited.

CARROLL.—The members of the Democratic Reform Club of the Seventh Ward are requested to assemble at the Club-rooms, No. 165 East Broadway, on Wednesday, at 12 M., precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy and respected President, MICHAEL CARROLL.
WM. H. CHURCHILL, Vice-President.
E. H. HEARD and JAMES O'CONNOR, Secretaries.

DIBBLE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, ISAAC B. DIBBLE, in the 28th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Jacob D. Dibble, at Irvington, on the Hudson, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet train on Hudson River Railroad, which leaves 42d-st. depot at 2 P. M.; returning, leaves Irvington at 5:16 P. M.

DUNN.—On Saturday, 30th inst., ELEANOR WOOLSEY, child of Ellen M. and the late Dr. A. A. Dunn, of Chicago, aged 3 years and 7 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. R. B. Woolsey, No. 521 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d January, at 4½ P. M.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

FURBISH.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, HARRIET A., wife of Henry H. Furbish, aged 34 years.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

IRINGER.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, HENRY WILLIAM, son of Anna M. and John H. Iringer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 22 2d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Wednesday morning.

LAUDER.—At Howells, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, JOSEPH A. LAUDER, aged 32 years and 8 months.
The remains will be brought to this City on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, on the 9:55 train, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers-st., and thence to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MCILWAINE.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, MARIA THEODORA, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph W. and Martha T. McIlwaine; aged 17 years and 9 months.

RANDOLPH.—Jan. 1, RICHARD RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, in his 37th year.

SHERWOOD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 1, HARRIET A., wife of Elisha Sherwood, formerly of Brooklyn.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers Depot on arrival of 10½ A. M. train from 30th-st., New-York. Return train leaves Yonkers at 3 P. M.

WILMERDING.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Sunday, Dec. 31, CHARLES H. WILMERDING.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning without further invitation.

WATSON.—At Orange, N. J., on the 30th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. John L. Watson, United States Navy, formerly of Boston.
Funeral services from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:
"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."
NON PARTISAN
FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and lawyers in the elegant new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office. Landlord in Room No. 5.

$150.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

"SINK THE TRACK."

A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1872, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject to be acted on: "Sinking and Arching over Railroad Track on Fourth-avenue."
All interested are invited to be present, and a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. HOOPER C. VAN VOORST, President.
CHAS. H. WILLSON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The delegates elect to the Republican Central Committee for the year 1872 will assemble for organization at No. 1,193 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
President of Republican Central Committee for 1871.
Dec. 30, 1871.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at Meyer's Hall, No. 129 Spring-st., at 8 o'clock.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE for sale, between 5th and Madison ave., below 34th-st.; size 22x60 feet; lot 98 feet; price $52,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &C., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem railroad.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—First-class residences, farms, houses, lots and elegant building sites in great variety for sale; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year. S. EMERSON, No. 629 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SPACIOUS OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway. Fire-proof, heated by steam, and is very easy of access; will be rented low to an approved tenant. Also, in same building, fine offices for lawyers. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT. The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 50 feet front by 134 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $500,000 cash sales can easily be secured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1871.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.
The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce as ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 282 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND HOME SCHOOL, distant one hour from the City, for ten boys under fourteen; a few vacancies: no extras or vacation. For references, terms, &c., address Box No. 2,522 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 589 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS"—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.) WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAGES, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING WORKS, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver-ware, French and Cuckoo Clocks; best and cheapest at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 33 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..... 1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of which under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange for the outstanding certificates of stock, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 4 proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will make the exchange at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Those registered in Cleveland at the Company's office, in that city.
The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, respectively in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the Corporation owning the road, or the Corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.
The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock. Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor convertable into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars.
A cash dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being ten-twelfths of one per cent. upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and places, in connection with the exchange of certificates.
The transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on Friday, Jan. 5, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
INSPECTORS OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.
All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.
S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Stock of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the question of an increase of the preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. All holders of the above-mentioned stock are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 2d of January until the 11th of January, 1872.
By order of the Board of Directors,
G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January ensuing.
By order of the Board of Directors.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until Monday, 2d January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.
The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.
Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.
In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*
For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE
"Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund"
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."
Entire Amount of Bonds, $400,000, secured by Real Estate in the City of New-York worth $1,000,000.
The "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund" is an association under special charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to $1,000,000
The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the coupons payable on the 15th of March and the 15th of September in each year.
The property of the Association belongs to the whole Masonic Fraternity of the State, consisting of more than 77,000 members, attached to 650 subordinate lodges.
By virtue of the act of the Legislature the five chief officers of the Masonic Fraternity of the State are, and their successors in office become the Trustees of this Association, while for the purpose of this loan the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York is made the Trustee of the property mortgaged to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds.
In addition to the rents to be derived from the building, which are estimated at $60,000 per annum net, the Fund is in the regular receipts of an income of about $30,000 from the subordinate lodges, making a total of $90,000, of which some $35,000 will be devoted to the payment of interest on the bonds and adequate insurance on the building, and the residue, amounting to $55,000 per annum, will be appropriated to the gradual extinction of the bonds.
For absolute safety, these bonds offer an inducement for the investment of trust or other funds equal to any security in the country.
For sale by
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
NO. 37 NEW-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $9,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,200,000 acres of pine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 90,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 527 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner 41st-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 632 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS
Have been called in, and are now being paid.
Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.
Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.
Many holders are converting them, through us into the
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—378 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 83½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.
Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say: Coupon Bonds, known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.
$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13211 to No. 25928, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7362 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive. —$16,000,000

REGISTERED.
$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 1030 to No. 2091, both inclusive.
$500—No. 3484 to No. 2958, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive. —4,000,000
Total..... $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 16TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
Controller of the Currency.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENty Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 13 until 3 o'clock, P. M.
STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip—all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF **NEW-JERSEY,**
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.
The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation or taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.
The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.
Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

7 Per Cent and all Taxes.
The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.
For sale, at a moderate discount, by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS, Paying Ten per Cent. semi-annually, in New-York City. Price 87½ and accrued interest. Assessed value of property, $7,784,137 00. Actual cash value over $15,000,000 00. (These are genuine County Bonds.) Strictly first-class securities always on hand.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**WINSLOW, L

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23,	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30,	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.........................Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC........................Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
ABYSSINIA.........Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA...........Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA............Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA..............Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.
BATAVIA...........Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA...........Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA...........Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
HECLA.............Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO............Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage...........................$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE..........DANRE......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...........$125 | Second cabin..............$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 8.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be dispatched for Aspinwall on 8th inst. as an EXTRA steamer.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....................Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH............Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....March 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Key West,) Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., Jan. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROOK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of all taxes, payable Jan. 2 prox.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 inst. to Jan 2. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.
One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 289 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.
Transfer-books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January.
Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
[Signed] WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2. R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway will be paid at the Banking Office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after Jan. 1.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS County Bonds, (Ohio,) due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of William Hoge & Co., No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.
The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 136 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ON AND after the 15th day of January next, a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, to the stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will be closed from date to day of payment.
They will also pay on presentation, till further notice, the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872.
Both the above will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in this City, or at the Company's office, at Watertown, N. Y. MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILROAD BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton, First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago, First Mortgage.
Dubuque and South-western Preferred, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Pontiac, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee, First Funding.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago, Second Mortgage.
Atlantic and Gulf, Consolidated Mortgage.
Macon and Brunswick, First Mortgage.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and one-half per Cent., (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON Bonds of Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid IN GOLD, free of tax, at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway.
Coupons from registered bonds must be presented by the owner, or have owner's order attached.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 3. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF JANUARY, 1872, COUpons, Louisiana State Eight per cent. Bonds issued to New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, will present them for payment at the Bank of America.
A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN & GLOVERSville Railway Company coupons due on 1st of January will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank.
W. J. HEACOCK, President.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—PAYING FROM 10 TO 23 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS, BROOKLYN, CITIZENS', COMMERCE, COMMERCIAL, EQUITABLE, MERCHANTS', JEFFERSON, HOPE, LENOX, STUYVESANT, PACIFIC, REPUBLIC, FIREMEN'S and others.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1872, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid, less Government tax, at the National Park Bank, New-York. E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS CITY OF Portsmouth, (Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR ACADEMY OF DANCING.
SOIREES AND MATINEES DANSANTE.
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway and 52d-st.
PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME, and ATTEND AT THEIR CONVENIENCE.
MATINEE FRIDAY, Jan. 5, from 7 to 12 P. M.
SOIREE MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 9 to 2 A. M.
BOTH AT LYRIC HALL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1871.
In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of January, 1873; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
30,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
100 reams super-sized and super-calendered, 15x20 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,500 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
5,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)
5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,250 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
650 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
4,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
250 reams Manilla, of any required size or weight.
CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)
300 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
300 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
2,500 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
150 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
300 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
500 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
50 reams gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.
CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS (engine-sized.)
800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing forty-two pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing fifty-two pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing forty-six pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing thirty pounds per ream.
CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.
500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28¼ inches, weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered 24x38 inches, weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder, or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this Office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. John Beatty, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 8 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportion.
30,000 pounds of Course Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS
By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES, No. 1,505 Broadway, near 45th-st.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH-bells, large assortment coupes, coupe rockaways, and all other styles; family carriages and sleighs, new and second-hand, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open every day from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till 8. Money begins drawing interest from the first day of the month after date of deposit. Present rate of interest—SIX PER CENT. Deposits made before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. B. BUCKMASTER, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.
The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.
The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 22d of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.
Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Deposits..................................$6,775,000
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237, BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $10,275,129 25.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest (6 per cent.) from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,322 96.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SENATE of the United States, the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hold daily sessions at the Custom-house, in New-York, commencing Jan. 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring into alleged frauds, irregular practices, neglect or violation of duty by persons holding office in the Custom-house. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON'S FAREWELL.
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Prior to departure for the West.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Jan. 3, 1872, at 8 P. M., the last appearance of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 3, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as LUCIA.
Signor BRIGNOLI, M. BARRE, Signor REICHARDT, &c.
Max Maretzek..........Musical Director and Conductor
Seats now at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
THIS TUESDAY, Jan. 2—BROOKLYN—MIGNON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE FLORENCES!
THE FLORENCES!!
THE FLORENCES!!!
In the deeply-interesting Irish drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!
NEW SCENERY!
NEW CAST!!
NEW ACCESSORIES!!!
** In active preparation a dramatization of Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, with FLORENCE in the great character of OBENREIZER. Due notice will be given of its first presentation.
** Seats for any performance may be secured at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d st.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE,
The Great Drama of the Times.
TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the FOURTH WEEK of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER...............................Manager
INTERESTING NOVELTIES, POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW-YEAR.
E. D. DAVIS, THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
THE CELEBRATED LAURI TROUPE,
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama of THE FORTY THIEVES. New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 8. } The New Local Sensational Drama of OUT OF THE FIRE. With Everything New.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY, and the entire Dramatic Company will appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 6.
Meantime will be continued DAY and NIGHT the FAMOUS EGYPTIAN MAMELUKES, FAIRY SPECTACLES, ORIENTAL PAGEANTS, ARABIAN PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC and EQUESTRIAN SPORTS, &c., &c.
Performances at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT COMBINATION BALL, JAN. 15. BALL.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. No. 149 48th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 129 East 24th-st., will rent, with board, at a moderate price, an entire second floor, fully furnished; large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without board; reference required. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS, AT moderate prices, for gentlemen, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Second floor to let, with private table only.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½ OCTAVE **GRAND SCALE PIANOS,** Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and 28th st.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
NEW SCENERY. NEW CAST.
Debut of JAMES STEELE MACKAYE, WITH HIS PUPIL, AND A SELECT COMPANY,
In the new play of MONALDI.
Expressly written for MR. MACKAYE.
OPENING NIGHT JAN. 8, 1872.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
In Shakespeare's grand historical Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR.
presented, after many months of careful preparation with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.as.........................PORTIA
and a judicious cast of characters.
JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
One hundred and forty-sixth to 154th night, and LAST PERFORMANCES of the present version of G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, which must be remodeled to give place to lately imported novelties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MONDAY, Jan. 8, HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
Look out for the great Russian snow scene, the Wilson Brothers, the precocious Carroll Family, the Ice King, J. E. Taylor, and an entire round of novelties unprecedented in the history of the stage.
FOX in new comic scenes. The Martens in new and sensational gems of vocalism.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, July 1, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, July 2, LA PERICHOLE.
WEDNESDAY, July 3, BARBE BLEU.
THURSDAY debut of Mlle. DUBOIS in LE NOCES DJEANETTE and FLEUR DE THE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME. UNPARELLELED AND UNIQUE FEATURES.
First week in America of the GYMNIC MIRACLE HAWLEY!
in his exclusive, original, and startling PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS UP-IN-THE-AIR, and TERRIFIC TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS SIXTY FEET FROM THE GROUND!
THE GREAT HAWLEY ACCOMPLISHES A SERIES OF AEROSTATIC FEATS, NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY OTHER ACROBAT.
Mlle. ROLLAND, C. W. FISH, and WM. DUTTON, The BEST CIRCUS RIDERS in the World, and THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE in a diversified programme of Arenic Marvels.
Second week of the new and GEORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, GOODY TWO SHOES AND THE MAGIC HEN, or THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE!
CINDERELLA WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of FOUR GRAND EVENING CONCERTS AND A MATINEE
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8;
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9;
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10;
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12;
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13;
When the following eminent soloists will appear:
MISS MARIE KREBS,
The young and brilliant pianiste, her first appearance this season.
MR. BERNARD LISTEMAN, (Violin,)
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO, (Harp,)
together with THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivaled Orchestra.
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—Concert in Brooklyn.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Thursday morning, Jan. 4. Programmes of all the concerts can be had at all the principal music-stores and at Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

PALETTE.
First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—*Customs and Manners of the East.* By Hon. I. S. DIEHL. Select readings by Mrs. ANNA RANDALL DIEHL, elocutionist, at Reformed Church, 34th-st. and 5th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN FAVOR of the religious amendment of the United States Constitution will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the Eleventh-street Reformed Protestant Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Prof. J. R. W. SLOAN, D. D., D. McALLISTER, General Secretary of the National Association, and others, are to speak. Let all attend.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCtioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, the 5th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the property of the New-York Printing Company, commencing at No. 85 Centre-st.; from there to No. 85 Duane-st.; thence to the Type Foundry, corner of Franklin and Centre sts.; thence to No. 213 East 12th-st.
The property of the Company consists of a large and general assortment of printing presses, lithographic presses, stones and material, type, &c., steam-engines, boilers and machinery, necessary to a first-class printing establishment.
By order, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
6,200 boxes fresh St. Michaels Oranges, and can be examined on pier, East River.
800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
266 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex *City of Washington.*
1,164 cases fresh Valencia Oranges ex *Minnesota.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, BY the undersigned, the above amount for extension of their already-established manufacturing business, paying forty-five per cent. over contingent expenses; none except men with the above capital and of sterling business integrity wanted. Address MANUFACTORY, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A light, established wholesale business of a staple domestic article, paying 100 per cent. profit. Apply at Room No. 51 French's Hotel

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1872, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avordupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.
Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.
Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoidupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.
Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the Bank Agency, Washington, D. C.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The Usual Observances in This City and Elsewhere.

Annual Interchange of Courtesies Among Our Citizens.

The Streets Filled with Carriages and Pedestrians—Different Methods of Passing the Day Among People of Different Nationalities.

The first of January, 1872, has come and gone, and to the ever onward pressing American mind is just as much an event of the past as the year 1871. Our people know nothing of the æsthetic rejoicings of the old Roman saturnalia. With them the new year is a welcome opportunity for an exchange of social courtesies. They turn from the old to the new year as coolly as the *bon vivant* orders a clean glass for the fresh bottle of his dearly loved Chambertin, and discard the past with as little regret as young and gushing beauty lays aside the bonnet which has so well brought out the charms of her face, or the casaque which has just exactly suited her well-molded figure, simply because a week has altered the fashion. We have the old Roman presents, viands, and cakes and wine; but there is no specific meaning in them. All is hurry-scurry. Men rush from one house to another, hardly knowing whether they have paid their *devoirs* to the lady of the mansion or no; and calculate at the end of the day the number of calls they have made and the many glasses of indifferent champagne they have taken in order to arrive at an estimate of the amount of pleasure which they fondly think they must have experienced.

Perhaps of all people in the world hackmen are those above all others to whom New-Year's Day is a godsend. Yesterday, so far from being an exception to the rule, was a splendid exemplification of it. The drizzling mist of Sunday had rendered the streets impassable to all but the most sturdy pedestrians; and the hack-fare market was buoyant to a degree. Even the gentleman who "always hailed a cab to drive him to next door" would have hesitated before rushing into the frightful extravagance of taking a ride around the City yesterday. But champagne works wonders with heirs to millions, and a few noisy remonstrances made up all the opposition which the hackmen encountered to their exorbitant demands. From morning till night heavy-built Germans and their wives and children plodded through the mud. With them the observance of New-Year's Day is more business-like—a sense of duty, combined with a conservative regard for the occasion. Blocking their way, or pushing rudely by them, thousands of "Young America" made havoc on the sidewalks, surrounded drunken men, and wishing them a Happy New Year, insisted on shaking hands with their astonished victims, whose disorganized brains were totally unable to understand the cause of the unlooked-for ovation. And then, at intervals, came groups of Irishmen, singing, shouting and yelling as they reeled along; endeavoring, for one day, at least, to forget that if they want to live during the coming year, they will have to work. At all the Roman Catholic and Ritualistic Episcopalian churches, crowds of devout worshipers passed the morning in a more reasonable way, the 1st of January being in itself a religious holiday, and the octave of Christmas Day.

The way in which the leading Tammany thieves spent their day was a general theme of speculation. Mr. CONNOLLY, his bail on the civil suit having been perfected, and Surrogate HUTCHINGS, his son-in-law, having gone bail for him on the criminal indictments found against him by the Grand Jury, was enabled to return to the anguished bosom of his family and dine once more without the jingle of his jailor's keys ringing in his ears. WILLIAM M. TWEED is said to have presided over the dinner-table at the house of his son, RICHARD, on Fifth-avenue; that noble mansion which, with unusual paternal generosity, Mr. TWEED sold to his son on mortgage for a nominal consideration, and then, crowning magnanimity on magnanimity, released him from the mortgage on Christmas Day for the sake of "love and affection." Mr. SWEENY's health is still so delicate that the icy climate above the border is alone sufficiently bracing. The new Democratic tonic—Zero—is a great discovery. Surely Tammany, out of all her stealings, can find money enough to take out a patent for it. Mayor HALL having been impeached by the old Board of Aldermen, endeavored to revive his languishing appetite by recognizing the new Board. With what success is not known; neither is it known for certain that he dined anywhere. Altogether the ex-Tammany politicians pronounced the 1st of January, 1872, a failure. But there are three degrees of comparison. It will be interesting a year hence to know how and in what place they passed their New Year's Day.

The Children's Aid Society.

There were no special exercises yesterday at the institutions under the care of the Children's Aid Society. Mr. BRACE, the active Secretary, was out of town, but the Superintendents of the different schools and lodging-houses managed matters capitally in his absence. Most of the holiday entertainments were held during Christmas week, when the distribution of presents of clothing and other useful articles took place. The Society received a good many contributions in money, with which to purchase the presents, through appeals which appeared in its behalf in the TIMES. At the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Park-place, New-Year's Day afforded as much enjoyment to the numerous inmates of that place as it did, perhaps, to those in more fortunate circumstances. Extra privileges were accorded to the boys by the kind Superintendent, Mr. O'CONNOR, and at night the gymnasium and school-room resounded with their merry laughter and pleasant gambols.

At Ludlow-Street Jail.

Warden TRACEY, yesterday, as is usual with him on New-Year's Day, opened the doors of the jail in Ludlow-street to all callers. A long table was spread in the dining-room loaded with substantials and dainties, and handsomely set off with ornaments in confectionery. The prisoners came in for their share of the good things dispensed, and were allowed more freedom of intercourse with their friends than is usual on other days. The day was a welcome one to them, and the tedium of their confinement was much relieved by the arrival and departure of the crowd of visitors during the day.

Among the Germans.

With the Germans the advent of the new year is an event which to the thoughtful gives a new impulse for improvement, and hopes for a brighter future in the lives of individuals, as well as in public and social affairs. The reform movement so successfully inaugurated during the old year, it is hoped and confidently expected, will be continued with renewed vigor. Hence the first day of the new year was spent by the Germans in social enjoyment and mutual congratulations, and conciliatory addresses in cases where differences or even old feuds existed. The German places of amusement along the Bowery and other localities, were largely patronized by German mechanics and artisans with their families in their holiday attire. In each of these popular places of resort concerts were given in the afternoon and evening. At the Stadt Theatre a Fest representation was given, under the direction of DANIEL BANDMANN, in the afternoon, and another in the evening, which were fully patronized. Special New-Year's festivities had also been arranged by a number of social organizations, and by many private parties. The Thusnelder Lodge, a benevolent organization, gave a ball at the National Hall, in West Forty-fourth-street, last night. At the Germania Assembly Rooms, Company K, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, gave its seventh annual ball, which was participated in by many members of other German militia organizations. At the Union Assembly Rooms the Landwurster Guard, a German social organization, gave a New Year's ball, which was fully enjoyed by all participating. Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, was the rendezvous of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, where they were amused by the magic performances of a certain Italian professor.

Official Receptions.

Mr. Sheriff BRENNAN and County Clerk LOEW received a large number of callers yesterday at their respective offices, and entertained them in grand style. Gen. SIGEL, the newly-elected Register, came to his office at noon, and entered upon his duties. He also received a number of calls during the day.

NEW-YEAR'S AT WASHINGTON.

Reception by President Grant—He is Called on by Large Numbers of Officials and Private Citizens—Peculiar Temperate Feature of the Various Entertainments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The official reception of the President today commenced at 11 o'clock, in accordance with the usual custom, the members of the Cabinet and the foreign Ministers being first received. The blue parlor, in which the reception took place, was brilliantly lighted and decorated with a profusion of choice flowers. Mrs. GRANT, who was attired in a crimson velvet, demi-train, white polonaise fichu, with white lace coiffeur, was assisted in the ceremony of receiving the distinguished personages by Mrs. COLFAX, Mrs. BOUTWELL, Mrs. WILLIAMS, wife of the new Attorney-General, and Mrs. CRESWELL. All the members of the Cabinet, with the ladies of their respective families, excepting Mr. ACKERMAN, were present. The Vice-President and Gens. DENT, PORTER and BABCOCK were also in attendance during the reception of the Diplomatic Corps. Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. F. T. Dent and Miss Dent were also conspicuous among the throng of ladies, who assisted in greeting the diplomatists with their ladies, as, headed by Sir EDWARD THORNTON, they entered the parlor of the Executive Mansion. Secretary FISH performed the ceremonies of introducing the members of the different Legations to the President, after which Gen. BABCOCK presented them to Mrs. GRANT and the ladies who assisted her in conducting the courtesies of the occasion. There was a full representation of the foreign Courts. The gorgeous costumes of the diplomats and the elegant dresses of the ladies formed a picturesque and animated *coup d'œil*. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, BLACQUE BEY, Col. GORLOFF, Baron VON SCHLOZZER, Señor ROBERTS, with other foreign Ministers, seemed thoroughly to enjoy this the first official reception at the Executive Mansion in two years. Among the members of the Diplomatic Corps was G. H. RILEY, the first representative to this country of the Orange Free State, South Africa.

Following the Diplomatic Corps came the Judges of the Supreme Court, then the members of the District Government, headed by Gov. COOKE, and quite a large representation of the members of Congress who remain in Washington during the Holiday season, including Senators Trumbull, Fenton, Morton and Corbett, Representatives Wood, Beck, Kerr, Platt, Merrick and others. The officers of the army, navy and marine corps came next. Among them were Gens. Townsend, Dyer, Meigs, Ramsay, Shiras, Barnes, Whipple and Vincent, Judge Advocate-General Holt, Gen. McKee Dunn, Col. Mack, Lieut.-Col. Marten and others; Vice-Admiral Rowan, Commander Sands, Capt. Ammen, Commander Fillebrown, Pay Director Cunningham, Medical Director Foetz and others of the navy, and from the marine corps Gen. ZEILEN, Majors NICHOLSON, CASH, and SLACK, Capt. WILLIAMS and others stationed here were present. It would be difficult, however, to mention with accuracy who among the prominent personages in Washington did participate in the President's reception. Nearly every official personage of distinction or prominence here paid his respects. The soldiers of the war of 1812, and the oldest inhabitants, following their time-honored custom, called upon the Chief Magistrate, and afterward the gates were thrown open to the public generally and a mighty rush of citizens followed. After shaking hands with the President, and exchanging the compliments of the season, the visitors passed into the East Room, which was crowded. Everything was as pleasant and agreeable as could be desired, and the remark is general that this has been the case, notwithstanding the inclement condition of the weather. After the reception at the Executive Mansion, the several heads of the Departments returned to their homes, where, in company with the ladies of their households, they received numerous visitors, including many of the Diplomatic Corps and officers of the army and navy. Secretary ROBESON received his friends in the lower parlors, and Secretary FISH in the upper parlors of the former's residence. A large number of officials and citizens called upon these distinguished gentlemen. The Vice-President extended a welcome to a multitude of callers. Speaker BLAINE is absent from the city, but many gentlemen left their cards at his residence. The foreign Ministers, many gentlemen holding public positions, and hundreds of private citizens, gave hospitable entertainment to friends.

The triumph of both official and private hospitality, today, has been the well-nigh utter banishment of wines and intoxicating liquors from the tables of those who have otherwise tendered a most bountiful hospitality. Nowhere, save in the circle of some few army and navy officers, where the habit is part of the life, has there been seen any tempting of the unwary at the hands of the fair entertainers. This example was notably set by the members of the Cabinet, and was almost unanimously followed. Perhaps the strictly official receptions, owing to the exceeding unpleasant weather for most of the day, were not so largely attended as usual, but among private people there was all, both in point of numbers and in point of redolent good cheer, that there ever is. Perhaps more, for the New Year's custom in Washington has grown into large proportions of late years, and one almost feels that he is really among the Knickerbockers. Many of the private residents, as well as those connected with politics, dispensed a rich and cordial hospitality. Among the receptions which, in addition to those of the Cabinet, were conspicuous for their elegance and heartiness, were those of Mrs. Thos. B. Bryan, Mrs. Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Gen. Delafield, Mrs. Senator Edmunds, Mrs. J. W. Thomson, Mrs. Col. Bristow, Mrs. Gen. Myer, Mrs. Alex. R. Shepherd, Mrs. Senators Frelinghuysen, Corbett, Ramsey and Pomeroy, Mrs. Judge Swayne, Mrs. Admiral Porter, Mrs. Chas. Astor Bristed, Mrs. Gen. McKee Dunn and her daughter Mrs. McKee and many others. Mrs. Williams, the wife of Attorney-General WILLIAMS held her first reception today. Secretary BELKNAP was assisted by his sisters, Mrs. WOLCOTT and Miss BELKNAP, his sister-in-law, Mrs. BOWER, and his niece, Miss WORTHINGTON. The day closed bright and clear, and the mud under foot, of which there were seas upon seas, was forgiven at the prospect of the bright weather which the accurate Signal Bureau foreshadowed, and which came after weeks of gloom, before all the calling was over.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Yesterday was decidedly unpleasant for callers. It was damp and threatened rain, and the streets were a mass of filth. Nevertheless, the business of calling was commenced early, pursued industriously and kept up until a late hour. The street-cars were thronged all day with gentlemen hastening to complete their round of visits, and the livery-stable keepers did a thriving business, and were able to command extraordinary prices for the use of their vehicles. The callers upon the public officers were quite numerous, and the City Hall was the scene of considerable animation as the crowds surged into the Mayor's office to pay their respects, and "take something" with the outgoing and the incoming Chief Magistrates. Those who went solely to get liquid refreshment were disappointed, but they contented themselves with the reflection that most of the liquor-stores dispensed free drinks to those who had the "cheek" to ask for them. By evening the streets became quite noisy with the shouts of those who had been too free with their potations, and the Police had considerable difficulty in persuading the unruly to behave themselves.

At midnight on Sunday, the stillness of the hour was broken by the chimes of St. Ann's, at the corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, which rang forth a merry greeting to the New Year. The music was accompanied by the firing of guns and pistols by enthusiastic men and boys, who adopted this method of saluting the year 1872.

Among the interesting ceremonies attending the close of 1871, was the "caning" of Mr. District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS, and LEVI B. FARON, his chief clerk, and the presentation of a gold pen and pencil to Col. A. C. DAVIS, who has been assisting Mr. MORRIS in the prosecution of the election frauds. The canes to Judge MORRIS and Mr. FARON were presented by the attaches of the office, and the pen and pencil to Col. DAVIS by the District-Attorney.

The Day in New-Jersey.

There were the usual number of calls and callers yesterday, but far from the usual amount of drinking, and consequent drunkenness. Fewer arrests were made at the Jersey City Police Stations than for a long time previous, and very few drunk or disorderly persons were to be seen. The absence of liquor at private houses was very noticeable. Persons who made fifteen or twenty calls only had liquor offered them at one or two houses. At most places where brandy or wine was to be found coffee was also offered, and probably not more than three per cent. of the houses where refreshments were offered was strong drink placed upon the table.

The "O. K." Sociable held a ball last evening at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City, and the Workingmen's Beneficial Association at St. John's Hall. Fairs were held at the Opera-House, Pythias Hall, and the First Presbyterian Church, in Paterson. A ball was held at the Idle Hour, at Greenville.

At the Hoboken Police Station a collation was furnished and presided over by Chief DONOVAN and Ald BURKE. During the day and evening nearly 450 callers visited the station.

OUR CITIES.

List of 157 Having over 10,000 Inhabitants.

The Cincinnati *Times & Chronicle* furnishes the subjoined revised list of 157 cities and towns in the United States, which, as appears from the returns of the recent census, have over 10,000 inhabitants:

Name.	Population.	Names.	Population.
New-York, N. Y.	942,292	Lowell, Mass.	40,928
Philadelphia, Penn.	684,022	Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099	Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864	Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Chicago, Ill.	298,977	Scranton, Penn.	35,092
Baltimore, Md.	267,354	Reading, Penn.	33,930
Boston, Massachusetts	250,526	Paterson, N. J.	33,579
		Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239	Mobile, Ala.	32,034
New-Orleans, La.	191,418	Toledo, Ohio	31,584
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473	Portland, Me.	31,413
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Washington, D. C.	109,199	Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Newark, N. J.	105,059	Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Louisville, Ky.	100,753	Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829	Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Pittsburg, Penn.	86,076	Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546	Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Detroit, Mich.	79,577	Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440	Fall River, Mass.	26,766
Albany, N. Y.	69,422	Springfield, Mass.	26,705
Providence, R. I.	68,904	Nashville, Tenn.	25,865
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386	Covington, Ky.	24,505
Alleghany, Penn.	53,180	Quincy, Ill.	24,152
Richmond, Va.	51,038	Salem, Mass.	24,117
New-Haven, Conn.	50,840	Harrisburg, Penn.	23,104
Charleston, S. C.	48,956	Trenton, N. J.	22,874
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244	Peoria, Ill.	22,849
Troy, N. Y.	46,465	Evansville, Ind.	21,830
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051	Atlanta, Ga.	21,789
Worcester, Mass.	41,105	New-Bedford, Mass.	21,320
Lancaster, Penn.	21,233	Salt Lake, Utah	12,854
Oswego, N. Y.	20,910	Keokuk, Iowa	12,766
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,832	Fond du Lac, Wis.	12,764
Hoboken, N. J.	20,297	Binghamton, N. Y.	12,692
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	20,080	Oshkosh, Wis.	12,663
Camden, N. J.	20,045	Springfield, Ohio	12,652
Davenport, Iowa	20,038	Newburyport, Mass.	12,595
St. Paul, Minn	20,030	Vicksburg, Miss.	12,443
Erie, Penn.	19,646	Lockport, N. Y.	12,426
St. Joseph, Mo.	19,565	Pottsville, Penn.	12,384
Norfolk, Va.	19,299	Little Rock, Ark.	12,380
Wheeling, W. Va.	19,280	San Antonio, Texas	12,256
Bridgeport, Conn.	18,969	Concord, N. H.	12,241
Petersburg, Va.	18,950	Logansport, Ind.	12,191
Taunton, Mass.	18,629	Des Moines, Iowa	12,035
Chelsea, Mass.	18,547	Woonsocket, R. I.	11,527
Dubuque, Iowa	18,434	Jackson, Mich.	11,447
Bangor, Me.	18,289	Georgetown, D. C.	11,384
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,873	E. Saginaw, Mich.	11,350
Fort Wayne, Ind.	17,718	Aurora, Ill.	11,162
Springfield, Ill.	17,364	Hamilton, Ohio	11,081
Auburn, N. Y.	17,225	Rockford, Ill.	11,049
Newburg, N. Y.	17,014	Schenectady, N. Y.	11,026
Norwich, Conn.	16,653	York, Penn.	11,003
G'd Rapids, Mich.	16,507	Rome, N. Y.	11,000
Sacramento, Cal.	16,283	Easton, Penn.	10,987
Terre Haute, Ind.	16,103	Waterbury, Conn.	10,826
Omaha, Neb.	16,083	Macon, Ga.	10,810
Williamsport, Penn.	16,030	Madison, Ind.	10,789
Elmira, N. Y.	15,863	Norristown, Penn.	10,753
New-Albany, Ind.	15,396	West Troy, N. Y.	10,693
Augusta, Ga.	15,389	Altoona, Penn.	10,610
Cohoes, N. Y.	15,357	Portsmouth, Ohio	10,593
Newport, Ky.	15,087	Montgomery, Ala.	10,588
N. Brunswick, N. J.	15,056	Nashua, N. H.	10,543
Burlington, Iowa	14,930	Oakland, Cal.	10,500
Lexington, Ky.	14,801	Portsmouth, Va.	10,492
Bloomington, Ill.	14,590	Warwick, R. I.	10,453
Burlington, Vt.	14,487	Biddeford, Me.	10,282
Allentown, Penn.	13,884	Wilkesbarre, Penn.	10,174
Galveston, Texas	13,818	Galesburg, Ill.	10,158
Lewiston, Me.	13,600	Hannibal, Mo.	10,125
Alexandria, Va.	13,570	Rondout, N. Y.	10,114
Lafayette, Ind.	13,506	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	10,076
Wilmington, N. C.	13,446	Stockton, Cal.	10,066
Haverhill, Mass.	13,092	Zanesville, Ohio	10,061
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,066	Council Bluffs, Iowa	10,020
Sandusky, Ohio	13,000	Akron, Ohio	10,006

Of the above list, the State of New-York has twenty-one, that being the greatest number of the largest cities of any State in the Union. Pennsylvania comes next in order with sixteen, Massachusetts fifteen, Ohio eleven, while Florida, Nevada and Oregon are without a single city of 10,000 inhabitants.

A Sensation in a Missouri Theatre—A Colored Man Refused a Seat.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Dec. 29.

The "Civil Rights" law was severely strained, last night, at Coates' Opera-house. The immense structure was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen of the city and surrounding country, and not a seat was to be had for money. EDWIN FORREST was acting in "King Lear." When near the close of the second act quite a stir was created in the rear part of the parquet. It appears that a colored man, named JOHN GATEWELL, a barber, of Fort Scott, had made his way into the midst of a party of white ladies and gentlemen and sought a seat in their midst. This was refused. The negro, more foolish than wise, stood there in the centre of the audience. Loud cries of "Put him out! put him out!" were heard on all sides, and hisses filled the air. Ladies and gentlemen rose *en masse* to their feet. The excitement increased with the loud cries of "Put him out!" The negro, no doubt indignant at such treatment, stood still, shaking his fist, and apparently determined to brave the impending storm. Large numbers of ladies left the theatre fearful of a riot, which seemed inevitable did the negro remain in the parquet. No attention was paid to the play. FORREST lost all his attraction amid such confusion. At this juncture an officer stepped up to the negro and ordered him to leave the place, that it was the orders of the treasurer of the Opera House that he should go to the place assigned to colored people or take his money and leave the house. The man left the parquet amid a storm of hisses, cheers and yells.

At this juncture Mayor WARNER appeared on the scene, and with a surprising lack of discretion for a lover of peace and order, turned the negro back and rebuked the policeman. The reappearance of the colored man, who now walked boldly into the centre of the white people, was the signal for a general uproar in the galleries. Another stampede for the door took place by those who very correctly foresaw trouble. Several officious individuals went and sat down with the negro, as if for protection. The cries increased. Some of GATEWELL's friends went to him and advised him to comply with the rules of the Opera-house. After some expostulation, the stubborn determination of the negro was overcome. He accepted the tendered $3, and left the house, remarking that "they did not make such a fuss about niggers at Fort Scott."

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Florida.

Capt. F. C. PENDLETON, of the steam-ship *Florida*, one of the New-Orleans, Florida and Havana Steam-ship Company's vessels, has given the New-Orleans papers the following particulars of the loss of his ship:

"Crossed the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre on Friday, Dec. 23, at 8½ A. M., bound to Apalachicola, wind south south-east, fresh; at 4 P. M. wind and sea increasing; at 11 P. M. found the water gaining rapidly on the pumps, in consequence of which headed the vessel for Mobile, that being the nearest port. Next morning, Saturday, Dec. 24, a fresh gale was blowing from the southward, with a very heavy sea running, and water gaining rapidly on the pumps—all on board employed in bailing and throwing over cargo. At 8½ A. M. the water reached the furnace and extinguished the fires. At 8 A. M. found eight feet of water in the hold; the vessel in the trough of the sea and unmanageable; all hopes of getting her to land were abandoned. All hands then took to the boats, and landed that night twenty miles to the eastward of Mobile Point. In going through the surf, the second mate's boat was swamped, and JOHN REED, colored, the cook, was drowned. The *Florida* was not insured. Her measurement was 386 tons."

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

The First New-York Homicide of the New Year.

Serious Result of Seamen's Quarrels—An Affray on Deck—One Man Killed and Another Dangerously Wounded.

An affray occurred, yesterday afternoon, on board the schooner *Julia E. Gamage*, now moored at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, which ended in the death of one participant, the serious wounding of another, and which appears to have been the culmination of a long series of bickering between the mate and the crew of the vessel.

The schooner, which was loaded with lime, is from Rockland, Me., where she belongs, and the troubles among the crew began even before she left that port. On the 9th of December, the Captain, H. A. PITCHER, hired one WILLIAM H. HARRIS as his mate, and by the 12th had completed his crew, among whom were SAMUEL HASSAN, a seaman, aged twenty years; ROBERT E. BURLEIGH, cook, aged about twenty-six years; and one THOMAS ANDERSON, seaman. Before this, however, HARRIS had left the vessel to go home to arrange his affairs preparatory to his departure, and during his absence Capt. PITCHER engaged one NASH as his mate in case the other did not return. When HARRIS did come back, according to the story of the Captain, he made himself so disagreeable that not only NASH but the entire crew left the vessel. The crew having been persuaded to return again abandoned the vessel in consequence of the conduct of HARRIS, but the latter going ashore with the Captain promised amendment, and the crew, among whom were HASSAN and BURLEIGH again returned to the schooner, and she was at last enabled to depart on her voyage.

Arriving at Holmes Hole, Mass., Capt. PITCHER went ashore to see some friends, leaving orders for the boat to be ready for him at a certain time. When he was ready to return to his vessel he found no boat from his ship and was compelled to take a shore boat and pull off to his vessel. He sent some of the men back to the dock with his boat, and demanding of HARRIS why he had not been sent for as directed, the latter said he had gone to shore, but the Captain not appearing at the precise moment the men had refused to wait for him, and had pulled back to the vessel. This statement of the mate seems to have become known to the men, and was the principal cause of the tragedy of yesterday. But at the moment no bad consequences followed, as the vessel departed from Holmes' Hole without any violence having occurred on board, and resumed her voyage to this port, where she arrived on Wednesday last. After entering the harbor, and before reaching her dock at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, another difficulty occurred between the mate and men, but it passed off without any serious result.

When Capt. PITCHER was about to go ashore yesterday morning he directed the mate to have the masts scraped and then to finish unloading the vessel, so that he might go to Hoboken today to commence taking in his return cargo. These orders being repeated to the men, HASSAN with others followed the Captain on the dock and remonstrated against being compelled to work on New-Year's day. Capt. PITCHER replied that he had to pay them for the day, and saw no reason why they should not give an equivalent. HASSAN then said he supposed the Captain meant they must work or quit the vessel, and PITCHER, answering affirmatively, walked away and went to the office of his agents, in Coenties-slip. The men, it appears, went back on board the schooner, and, refusing to obey the orders given them through the mate, dressed themselves and went ashore. They appear to have indulged in drink to some excess, and during their absence to have met the Captain and told him of the Mate having entered his private room on the vessel and ransacked his private papers. PITCHER then determined to return at once to the schooner, and restore peace by discharging HARRIS. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the parties were back on the vessel, where, meantime, HARRIS had been left alone with a small German boy.

When PITCHER announced his intention of discharging him, HARRIS remonstrated, saying it would injure him greatly among his friends in Rockland, and when he found that the Captain was firm, begged to be allowed to return home in the schooner. While they were discussing this point, HASSAN approached, and, applying an opprobrious epithet to HARRIS, referred to the affair at Holmes' Hole and accused him of telling lies to the Captain about him. HASSAN then announced his purpose of whipping HARRIS then and there, and began an attack upon him immediately, in which he was joined by BURLEIGH and ANDERSON. PITCHER says that he endeavored to repress the men, telling them three on one was unfair, but HARRIS says that PITCHER and another Captain, whom he does not know, stood by and made no effort to help him, although he called out to them not to let him be murdered. There appears to be no doubt that a short and desperate fight ensued between the three men armed with staves, on one side, and the mate on the other, and that the latter, drawing his large pocket-knife, stabbed HASSAN to the heart, producing death almost instantly, and stabbing BURLEIGH in the left side, inflicting a wound which is very serious if not mortal. PITCHER says the mate might have jumped from the schooner and escaped the men, but HARRIS himself declares that finding himself driven to bay and in danger of his life, his first thought was to throw his assailants overboard, but finding this impossible, he had whipped out his knife and struck at them at random, and with no other purpose than to save his own life.

There is no material discrepancies as to the events after the murder. HARRIS made no attempt to escape, but, jumping from the vessel to the dock, began to wash himself in a pool of water, all the time crying murder at the top of his voice. PITCHER, meantime, ran off for the Police, and finding a patrolman of the Sixteenth Precinct, and returning with him, HARRIS was taken into custody without his having made any resistance. He was at once taken to the Twentieth-street Station-house, where he was locked up to await the action of the Coroner. The body of HASSAN was taken to the same place, but was subsequently removed to the dead-house at the Morgue, and BURLEIGH, whose wound was found to be very serious, was removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Capt. PITCHER and the seaman, ANDERSON, were taken into custody by direction of Sergt. FERRIS, and detained at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house as witnesses.

The victim of this first murderous affray of the New-Year was a tall and slender youth, whose parents live at Rockland, Me., where all the parties reside. HARRIS is a tall, rugged, muscular man, with red hair and light complexion, and is a widower with two children. It appears that he had been actually paid off, and had been dismissed from his position as mate when the deadly affray occurred. The case will be fully investigated by the Coroner this morning.

Probably Another Murder.

Among the affrays occurring at every hour in all parts of the City last night, the most serious in its results was that which happened at a late hour at the corner of Avenue A and Eighteenth-street, during which FELIX O'KEEFE, twenty-one years of age, who lives at No. 411 East Nineteenth-street, was stabbed in the neck by some unknown person. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, when it was found that his wound was extremely dangerous. Like all the other bloodshed, this was supposed to be due to the drunkenness which marked the day before all of its predecessors.

Another Kuklux Outrage in Kentucky—A Negro Hanged.

Correspondence of the Louisville Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25, 1871.

Last Friday evening a party of men went to the house of GEORGE DUNCAN (colored) for the purpose of either whipping him or putting him out. Some reports have it that the party were about abusing his wife, others that he held a lease under one BROWNING, and that BROWNING and a party, under the influence of a stimulant, proposed to drive him off. They broke the door down, and DUNCAN fired into the crowd, killing BROWNING. They caught DUNCAN and took him to Brookville and lodged him in jail, in his shirt and drawers, and Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, a party of fifty-two men on horseback, disguised and armed, came to Brookville from the direction of Powersville, took him from the jailer without much trouble, and chained him to a horse, and started in the direction of Powersville. DUNCAN presently got away, when one of the party struck him on the back of the head with a stone, cutting his head open. They then picked him up and hung him on a small tree about a mile and a half from Brookville, on the pike. There his body remained till Monday morning, when the Coroner cut him down and held an inquest. I could not learn the finding of the jury. The good citizens of the town denounce the act, but almost every one, when he speaks of the occurrence in that neighborhood, is very cautious, and but little information could be obtained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mayor Kalbfleisch's Last Official Act—The Scrimshawing of Seventh-avenue.

The last official act of Mayor KALBFLEISCH was to present Mayor POWELL, his successor, with the subjoined document, which was done yesterday morning. The "Old Dutchman" was evidently determined that the Scrimshaw Company should not profit by any ignorance on the part of the new Mayor, and that the schemes of the Water Board should fail if he could accomplish that object. Doubtless Mayor POWELL will give the matter due investigation before he takes final action. The following is the communication of Mayor KALBFLEISCH:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1871.

To Hon. Samuel S. Powell, Mayor elect of the City of Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that a warrant has issued by the Controller, on the 2d day of June last, in favor of the Scrimshaw Pavement Company, for $17,079 65, for repairing Seventh-avenue. I refused to sign said warrant, for the reason that the contract made by the Water Commissioners for doing the work was void, for want of jurisdiction on their part. Twice suits have been unsuccessfully brought to compel payment, and a suit is now pending against the city relative to this matter. A certificate was given by the Water Commissioners to the Scrimshaw Pavement Company, on the 15th day of July last, on the same contract for the further sum of $27,541 39; but, strange to say, a warrant on the Treasury for that amount was only issued on the 22d inst. It seems to me that the Company must have been apprehensive of meeting with some difficulty in applying for the warrant after the 1st of January next, probably fearing that the Controller elect might deem it his duty, after such a long lapse of time and an inquiry into all the circumstances connected therewith, to refuse to issue a warrant in payment of a debt not lawfully contracted, or, to say the least, of very doubtful validity. I can conceive of no motive for delaying the demand for a warrant for so large an amount of money for nearly six months, involving great loss of interest to the parties, nor for the extraordinary course pursued in not presenting the warrant at once to me for my signature, except that it was intended to apply to your Honor after your induction into office to attach your name to it. I have therefore deemed it my duty to inform your Honor upon the subject, so that no undue advantage detrimental to the interests of the city may be taken on the part of the Scrimshaw Company. The warrants were given for paving an avenue which was not graded at the time the Scrimshaw contract was entered into. The Water Commissioners had no legal power to bind the city for doing this work, and an assessment laid to reimburse the city for advances made could, I have no doubt, be successfully resisted. The city has already issued a very large amount of bonds to raise money for scrimshawing, and in my opinion the time more than arrived for an end to be put to it. In this, as in all other matters I have been actuated by no other motive than the sole desire to protect the interests of the city, and this is the only excuse I have to offer for addressing you upon the subject. I am, very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Attempt to Kill.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN KNOW, HENRY KITTLEBURGER and JOHN HARTMAN had a quarrel with HENRY BUSH, in Scholes-street, E. D. BUSH escaped to his residence, at No. 253. Soon after entering he raised the window to see what had become of his pursuers, when he saw them standing in front of his house, and one of them fired four shots from a pistol at him, two of the shots taking effect in his head and another in his left hand. BUSH alleges that KNOW was the one who fired the shots. His wounds are not considered dangerous. The parties were arrested and were held to answer.

Brief Notes.

Early yesterday morning, JOHN BROWN, aged seventeen, and JOHN KINGSBURY, aged fourteen, were arrested for having burglariously entered the liquor-store corner of Hudson-avenue and Concord-street, and stolen about $20 worth of liquor.

On Sunday evening an unknown man was taken ill in a DeKalb-avenue car, and removed to the drug-store at the corner of De Kalb and Bedford avenues, where he died soon after uttering the words "Butler-street," in answer to the question of where he lived. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN BURKE and WILLIAM CORNEADY engaged in a drunken dispute in Hamilton-avenue, near Mill-street, during which CORNEADY stabbed BURKE with a knife, inflicting a serious wound in the abdomen, which is considered dangerous. CORNEADY was arrested and held to await the result of the injury.

On Sunday night FRANK KANE visited the house of THOMAS BYRNES, at No. 61 Graham-street, and as both were intoxicated they quarreled, when KANE seized a kerosene lamp and struck BRYNES on the face with it, inflicting a serious wound. The lamp was broken and the fluid ignited, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

The Controller, FREDERICK A. SCHRODER has appointed ROBERT M. WHITING, Jr., as his Deputy. The City Auditor, NELSON SHAURMAN, has selected Mr. CHAS. THOMAS as his Deputy. WINCHESTER BRITTON, District-Attorney, has appointed EDGAR M. CULLEN Assistant. The Collector of Taxes elect, LEMUEL BURROUGHS, will not take his seat until June 1, the commencement of the fiscal year.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JANE GILLIGAN, of No. 543 Pearl-street, while leaning out of a fourth-story window yesterday, fell to the yard and was dangerously injured.

CHARLES SCHUCERT, of No. 172 Delancey-street, was found in Rivington-street with a severe cut on the back of his head, but he could not say how he had received it.

HENRY GROFFIMGISSEN, of No. 507 Fifth-street, shot off one of his fingers, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of his pistol, when he was in Stanton-street, near Essex.

CATHARINE GRAHAM, who lives in Fifty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, fell, near her homse, yesterday, and broke her right thigh. She was sent to the West-side Hospital.

CHARLES ERFERT, of No. 23 Spring-street, was assaulted at a late hour of the night in Spring-street, near Mott, by some unknown ruffians, knocked down and severely beaten.

An unknown man was found insensible, last night, on the railroad track at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. He was taken to the West-side Hospital.

JOHN McDONALD, of No. 105 Thompson-street, was stabbed in the left thigh and slightly wounded by DANIEL DALY, as he was passing through an alley-way near his house yesterday morning.

The Cunard steam-ship *Abyssinia*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 16, and Queenstown on Dec. 17, reached this port yesterday. Her mails contain dates later by two days than those previously at hand.

JOHN CRAIG arrived from California on Saturday, and went to Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets. During the night his room was entered, and he was robbed of $180 in gold and $21 in greenbacks.

PETER DONELY, aged ten years, who lives in Ninety-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, was struck in the leg and seriously wounded Sunday night by a pistol-shot fired by some unknown person.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform will be held this evening at Brevoort Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of sinking and arching over the railroad track on Fourth-avenue.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 107 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, on the body of IDA G. BARTON, aged five years, who died from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

An affray occurred early yesterday morning in front of No. 247 Cherry-street, during which JOHN REILLEY, of No. 247 Clinton-street, was stabbed in the left side and severely wounded by JOHN FERRIS, of No. 4 Pelham-street.

GEORGE HARKINS, twenty-two years of age, accidentally shot himself through the hand, yesterday, severing an artery and causing a severe wound. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital from the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

JAMES O'BRIEN, of No. 8 Varick-street, was found early yesterday morning, in Centre-street near Chambers, slightly intoxicated and bleeding from three severe cuts on the head. He was unable to explain how the injuries had been received.

An embankment fell upon STEPHEN WIGMORE, about noon, yesterday, while he was at work in a sewer at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, and he was so severely hurt that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred at a late hour last night in the saloon No. 16 Rivington-street, JOSEPH MEYER, of No. 431 Sixth-street, was stabbed under the right shoulder and severely wounded. In the confusion of the affair the assailant was not seen and is not known.

MICHAEL MALLEY, of No. 52 Wall-street, where he is a janitor, while in the saloon in the basement of No. 2 New-Chambers-street, early yesterday morning, fired a shot at the proprietor, CHARLES FRICKE, which passed through his left hand. MALLEY was arrested.

An affray occurred at 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Avenue A., during which HUGH MONTGOMERY stabbed JOHN MULLANE in the left side and hip, inflicting serious wounds. The assailant escaped and the wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man about sixty years of age entered the saloon at No. 245 East Twenty-second-street, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, yesterday, and going into the back room sat down in a chair and went to sleep. About 6 o'clock he was found to be dead. The body was sent to the Morgue.

HENRY WINANS, of No. 418 East Thirty-second-street, when in the saloon No. 160 Rivington-street, yesterday morning, was struck on the head with an iron bung-starter by CHARLES WAGNER, and seriously wounded. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

At 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday MARY VICTORINE, colored, got into a dispute at No. 59 Thompson-street with ANNIE WALKER about the husband of MARY, who is a white man, when ANNIE cut MARY several times in the face with a knife, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. The assailant was arrested and locked up.

EDWARD FITZGERALD and MICHAEL POWERS, who live at No. 73 Cherry-street, getting into a quarrel during the afternoon yesterday, the latter struck FITZGERALD with an ax, breaking his leg. The wounded man was taken to Park Hospital, and the Police began a search for the assailant, who has not yet been arrested.

It is alleged that on Saturday night six burglars effected an entrance into the bakery of BRINCKERHOFF & Co., No. 229 Grand-street, and having blown open the safe, robbed it of $2,000. The Police evidently knew nothing of the affair, as no mention was made of it on the Fourteenth Precinct return, and at the Detective Office at Police Head-quarters the usual answer of "no news" was returned to the TIMES reporter on Sunday and yesterday.

Yesterday opened with the continued fog and misty rain of Sunday. After 8 o'clock in the morning the day was very cloudy, closing with a rosy sunset, giving promise of a goodly day for Tuesday. The records of the thermometer and barometer were as follows: Thermometer—2 A. M., 39°; 8 A. M., 43°; 2 P. M., 45°; 9½ P. M., 39°. Barometer—2 A. M., 30.20; 8 A. M., 30.29; 2 P. M., 30.36; 9½ P. M., 30.47. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 34°, 32°, 40°, 33°.

The annual invitation reception of the Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templar, will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, inst. The grand overture will commence at 9 o'clock P. M. The Sir Knights will appear in the full uniform of the Order. The music on this occasion will be continuous, and selected from the choicest operatic gems of Offenbach, Mayerbeer, Mendelssohn, Flotow, Strauss, Balfe, Weigand, Gounod, and other celebrated composers.

LONG ISLAND.

A man named HUTCHINS was drowned at Huntington on Monday. His body was recovered.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Long Island City was held at Sheer's Hotel, Dutch Kills, last night.

The citizens of Glen Cove are agitating the question of applying for a charter for their village at the present session of the Legislature.

The dwelling of Hon. J. LAWRENCE SMITH was damaged by fire on Saturday, to the amount of about $1,000, which was covered by insurance.

On account of general compliance with the request of the Temperance Societies that wine and other intoxicating drinks should not be offered to callers, yesterday was very quiet in Long Island City.

Sunday afternoon, a well-dressed man secured lodgings at Smith's Hotel, Hunter's Point. After the people had retired, he was discovered in the act of stealing several articles. He made a hasty retreat and escaped.

Yesterday the new Board of Trustees of Whitestone attempted to organize by the election of President and Clerk, but each vote taken was a tie, and finally they adjourned without effecting a permanent organization.

It has been determined to have no school today, giving the children at Long Island City one more holiday. The Board of Trustees meet to-night, when final action will be taken as to whether the school building will be opened to-morrow or not.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is proposed to obtain water from Peekskill Hollow Creek, at a cost of $125,000, and a committee has been appointed to prepare the draft of an act for the Legislature, to authorize the village to raise the necessary amount.

The new county officers of Westchester, viz.: SILAS D. GIFFORD, County Judge; DANIEL CLARK BRIGGS, District-Attorney; JOHN KENSTER, Superintendent of the Poor, and CHARLES BRENNECKE, Coroner, are expected at the county seat today, to take their respective oaths of office.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. GEORGE SMITH, of Factoryville, while preparing to leave his home on Sunday morning to take the ferry-boat to New-York, was attacked with a fit and died almost instantly.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new edifice of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., will be dedicated on Wednesday, Jan. 3. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn. Addresses at 2½ P. M. by Rev. Drs. FISH, YERKES, PARMLY, SMITH and PELTZ. Sermon at 7½ P. M. by Rev. P. S. HENSON, of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1—4 P. M.—Stock Exchange and markets generally closed. Spirits TURPENTINE quoted today at 52s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1—4 P. M.—COTTON market closed. BACON—Quoted 36s. ℔ cwt. for Short Ribbed Middles. LARD—44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1.—United States bonds of 1862 quoted at 96¾.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—RENTES have declined to 55f. 85c.

[Advertisement.]

"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Ismailia	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Jan. 3	New-York	Vera Cruz
Morro Castle	Jan. 4	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 1.—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Henry Larned, lady and 2 sons, Nathan Samuels, Charles B. Alexander, Henry G. Fisk, Wm. Edgar Masterton, Arthur Alexandre, Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine and daughter, Geo. E. Pollock, Mrs. E. Nelson, Chas. E. Easter, John A. Strickland, John L. Newman, Fred. M. Newman, Chas. A. Salloney, Wm. S. Crane, Thomas Homer, Gardiner S. Hawes, Parker Gillmore, Frank W. Cobbett, John C. Seager, Wm. Geo. Hitchcock, Robert Stewart, Alex. Henderson, Wealworth Huyah and lady, Henry A. Hine, John O. Willis, Siskind Swan and son, George Walker, Mrs. S. Harding, Mrs. M. Ludlow, Miss Ellen W. Ludlow, Philip Elliott, Geo. N. Bliss, Isiah C. Howes, Thomas Harbison, William Wilkie, Frank Davison, Mrs. M. A. Mulligan and 3 children, Miss Alice Nugent, Henry Norwell, Wm. Lupton, Charles Welford, M. Hutchison, David Gray and son, Nathaniel Niles, Nicholas M. Maxwell, Julius Frank, Emil Unger and lady, Joseph King, F. Russell Hartley, James A. Casserly, William Petry, William Samuel Daniell, Capt. John Dodd Eaton, James Radley, John Joseph Duncan, Miss Emily Duncan, Edward Olston, Philadelph Sargent, Reuben Pritchett and lady, Miss Francis Cadwalader and servant, Miss Sally Cadwalader, Mrs. M. Sutherland and 2 children, John M. Mart, Thomas Wm. Rumble, John M. Courtenas, lady and daughter, Augustus I. Adderly and servant, John A. Hilberg, Charles E. Cadwalader, Job Hamer, Charles Hilton, John McHugh, Edmund Renals, Wm. H. Davis, Robert J. Hood, Walter Fletcher, Jonathan Longmire, Charles Elmore, Oliver A. Gager, Thomas T. Taylor, Asher Hyatt and lady, N. M. Hilson, Siegmond Mayerneim, Wilfred T. Tritton.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. A. Powell and wife, M. Rodrique, wife and child, Mrs. S. M. Wheeler, Mrs. M. J. Burns, Miss C. Swain, Prof. Eaton and Son, D. C. Noe, B. Hassall, T. Snow, R. Cutter, P. Doughty, David Lentz, H. A. Brown, A. Fabel, L. Favor, H. Schlefenbach, Charles Gerber, Ph. Thorman, L. Ambrose, A. Schuller, H. Omer, and 9 in the steerage.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

MOULINIE AND LEGRANDROY

WATCHES,

OF THE STYLE OF LOUIS XV., DECORATED WITH THE MOST EXQUISITE ENAMELED PAINTINGS, AND INLAID WITH DIAMONDS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets......4:45 | Moon rises.11:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:03 | Gov. Island.12:52 | Hell Gate..2:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.) Hains, Liverpool Dec. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 207 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 29, lat. 41 29 N., lon. 63 17 W., passed a Guion steam ship bound E.; 31st ult., at 6:35 P. M., anchored off Sandy Hook in a dense fog.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained off the Hook 12 hours by fog.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had dense fog N. of Hatteras; was detained at the Bar 10 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Dec. 21, via Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. On leaving Key West put pilot on board of ship Eddystone, of Boston, bound in for orders.

Steam-ship United States, Crowell, New-Orleans Dec. 22, and South-west Pass the 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Juliet, (of Liverpool,) Duguid, Calcutta and Sand Heads Oct. 1, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Dec. 9, lat. 3 30 N., lon. 27 W., was in co. with ship Kate Kellock, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York.

Bark J. W. Holmes, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Hansport, N. S., 8 ds., in ballast, to H. J. De Wolf & Co. The J. W. H. was built at Hansport, N. S., by J. B. North, and registers 918 tons. Will load for Europe.

Bark Francis Bourneuf, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Oliver, Havre 51 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Nov. 21, lat. 45 52, lon. 18 05, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 700 tons, waterlogged and abandoned, with mizzen-mast standing; being night could not get any further particulars.

Bark Pekin, (of Boston,) Hong Kong 125 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bro.

Bark Hattie M., (of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Stefanino, (Ital.,) Lavagna, Leghorn 90 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Woodland, Mankin, Antwerp Oct. 11, via Falmouth, Eng., Nov. 23, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 20, lat. 33 50, lon. 65, signalized ship Cultivator, hence for San Francisco.

Brig Shamrock, Dow, Savannah 8 ds., is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Gow, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Buck, Bucksport, with lumber to order.

Sch. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. Freeman, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Jones, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. L. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Maggie McNeil, Baker, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Ferris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Richardson, Lee, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Nickerson, Whitmore, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Stock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Chase, Port Johnson, for Wareham.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Wilson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. R. Emerson, Stevens, Salem, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Reynolds, New-London.

Schr. Fly, Dow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Graner, Harvey, Providence.

Schr. F. H. Miller, Miller, Millstone Point.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Carter, Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Whitehouse, Potter, Vinalhaven.

Schr. William Walton, Potter, Providence.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fawn, Baker, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Rising Sun, Brown, Vinalhaven.

Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light, N., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ships Zouave and Hindostan, from Liverpool; and brig Alberti, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia, and ship Martha Barker, from Savannah. Off the port, ship Edith, from Havre, and Muscongus, from Liverpool.

Sld. barks Orange Grove, for Glasgow, and David McNutt, for Liverpool; and steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Wm. Natschy, from Demerera, and Elverton, from Rio; ships Oriono, from Liverpool, and Macaulay, from New-York; and brig G. Lattimer, from St. Johns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York, ship John Bunyan, from Havre, and U. S. steamer Bibb, from Hampton Roads, for Key West, for coal.

Sld. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

Cld. Schr. Carrie E. Woodbury, from New-York.

Eight square-rigged vessels are off the Tybee.

Spoken.

Dec. 1, lat. 20 18, lon. 50 30, bark Belford, (Dan.,) from Clyde for New-York.

Dec. 22, lat. 33 35, lon. 73, ship Golden Rule, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Nov. 24, lat. 20 52, lon. 40 33, schr. Agenora from Cardiff for Havana.

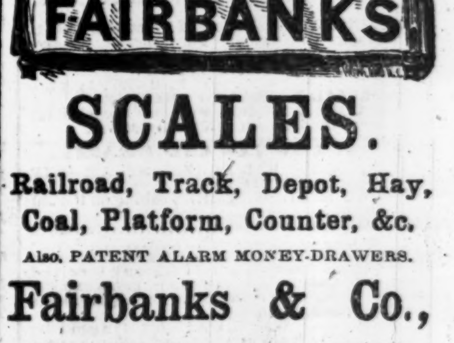
European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Jan. 1.—The Anchor line steam-ship Trojan, from New-York, for Glasgow, arrived today.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Buy the Genuine



SCALES.

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BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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PILES! PILES!

Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding and Itching, permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,031 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Room No. 35, where those desiring can visit him till Friday evening, Jan. 5.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. DU BARRY & CO., No. 15 Dey-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR LADIES.

This course of twenty-five lectures will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—"The Glories of the Old Civilization."

To be followed by lectures on the Decline and Ruin of the Roman Empire; the Reconstruction of Society; the Fabors of the Fathers of the Church; and the Heroes of the Middle Age.

Tickets at Putnam's, $15 for the Course; $5 extra for reserved seats.

All tickets may be exchanged at Putnam's, under the Hall.